

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

AND

ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW

The Independent International Journal devoted to perfumery, soaps, flavoring extracts, etc. No producer, dealer or manufacturer has any financial interest in it, or any voice in its control or policy.

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THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

It is not at all in deference to custom, nor in obedience to policy, that we wish our friends to enjoy the Christmas holidays to the greatest extent possible and follow with a new year of the utmost prosperity, with social pleasures and friendly associations not omitted. Our readers, our advertisers and our other friends are all included. We do not wish them well because they have been good to us, nor because we expect to continue to enjoy their favor, for the service we have done will continue and grow in value from month to month.

So we have no fear of a change in the attitude of our friends, except as they may add new ones to our list, but in this period of joyful greeting and association we just would like to say that the cordial spirit of the Yuletide festivities might well not be forgotten throughout the year. Business rivals can benefit by being personal friends and everyone is the better for the fraternity that is possible in business as well as socially. Get acquainted, join the associations in your industry, if you already are not a member and do all you can to advance the progress of the country.

THOSE NOTICES OF JUDGMENT.

What is the view of our readers regarding Notices of Judgment issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., in conformity with section 4 of the Food and Drugs Act, of June 30, 1906?

There is a feeling in some quarters that newspapers and trade journals should go slow in publishing Notices of Judgment for several reasons, *first*, because some of the Notices are so worded as to mislead a casual reader; *second*, some of the cases in which manufacturers have been convicted are alleged to have been entirely without merit on the part of the Government.

The National Wholesale Druggists' Association went on record about two years ago, by adopting a resolution instructing their Committee on Legislation to confer with

the Department of Agriculture with a view to suppressing Notices of Judgment when the defendant is found not guilty. The Department of Agriculture has no option in this matter, as the law distinctly provides that, "After judgment of the court, notice shall be given by publication. . . ." The only condition under which no Notice of Judgment is issued is that the Attorney General discontinue the action.

With a view to doing justice to all parties concerned, we started an investigation of the case described in Notice of Judgment No. 1764, published on another page, and wrote to the National Extract Works, New York, asking them to tell us whether or not they had been advised of the seizure of their goods. We also wrote to the consignee named in the Notice of Judgment; but up to the time of going to press no answer had been received from either party.

We feel it a duty to our readers to publish these Notices of Judgment; but if the consensus should be otherwise, we should not hesitate to change our policy in this respect.

We invite helpful suggestions and criticisms.

FOOD AND DRUG LAW NOTICES.—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important decision just handed down by the United States Supreme Court practically vitiates the provision of the Federal Food and Drugs Act providing for notices and hearings in cases where infringements of the law are alleged. The case in question is that known as the "Imperial Spring Water" litigation. In the Federal District Court in New York, the defendant was tried and convicted, but the judge set aside the verdict on the ground that the information did not show that the defendant had been notified of the complaint and cited to appear for a hearing before the indictment was found against him, the court ruling that this notification was necessary as a preliminary to proceeding to obtain an indictment.

On appeal by the Attorney-General to the Supreme Court, this action of the lower tribunal was reversed. Mr. Justice Lamar, who wrote the opinion, reviewed the process of action under the Food and Drugs Act, pointing out that the obvious intent of Congress was not to hamper the District-Attorney in the enforcement of the law and asserting that the legal rights of the defendant were constitutionally protected by the inquest held by the grand jury. The court defined the purpose of the provision for preliminary notice and hearing to be the giving to "the party from whom the sample was obtained" so that if this party possessed a guaranty from the manufacturer or another person the original source of violation might be proceeded against.

Stress was laid on the omission to provide for notice to the original manufacturers and to the contemplation that Federal District Attorneys may take the complaints of State and other local officials before the grand jury without giving advance notice to the defendants. The Justice contended that Congress did not intend to throw obstacles in the way of prosecuting offenders by Federal

complaint that did not exist in cases instituted on the initiative of the State authorities. Regarding the right of hearing, Mr. Justice Lamar says in part:

"But the hearing is not judicial. There is no provision for compelling the presence of the party from whom the sample was received; if he voluntarily attends he is not in jeopardy; an adverse finding is not binding against him; and a decision in his favor is not an acquittal which prevents a subsequent hearing before the Department, or a trial in court.

"The provision as to the hearing is administrative, creating a condition where the district attorney is compelled to prosecute without delay. When he receives the Secretary's report he is not to make another and independent examination, but is bound to accept the finding of the Department that the goods are adulterated or misbranded, and that the party from whom they had been obtained held no guaranty. But the fact that the statute compels him to act in one case does not deprive him of the power voluntarily to proceed in that and every other case under his general powers.

"Repeals by implication are not favored, and there is certainly no presumption that a law passed in the interest of the public health was to hamper district attorneys, curtail the powers of grand juries or make them, with evidence in hand, halt in their investigation and await the action of the Department. To graft such an exception upon the criminal law would require a clear and unambiguous expression of the legislative will."

This decision, which is the law until Congress revises the statute, is reached in logical sequence in the lengthy opinion, unfortunate as may be the determination. The advance notice and privilege of hearing have formed one of the safeguards for innocent defendants in pure food law cases, while they have in no way aided the guilty to escape the penalties for their offences, except as the delay may be construed as beneficial, which would hardly be true in cases of this character where the evidence would not perish as is possible in other branches of litigation in which witnesses may die or disappear. For these reasons it seems to us that it would be proper for Congress to enact a mandatory provision amending the law to provide for the preliminary notice and hearing in all Federal food and drug law cases regardless of their origin.

DR. WILEY'S SUCCESSOR APPOINTED.

Dr. Charles Alsberg, of the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Chemistry by President Taft, on December 17.

The appointment of the chief of this bureau is within the province of the Secretary of Agriculture, but President Taft took charge of the matter himself, inasmuch as this post has acquired great political consequence during the last few years.

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS—AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION.

We publish in this issue an article from the pen of Dr. Clemens Kleber, who is too well-known in the essential oil industry to require an introduction to our readers.

Dr. Kleber has turned his versatile chemical mind to the investigation of natural fruit ethers, and now, for

the first time, publishes the results of his investigation of bananas.

This matter is not merely of academic interest to chemists; but is of prime importance to manufacturers and users of natural or artificial fruit flavoring extracts.

In a charge brought against a manufacturer of flavoring extracts, it was alleged that the extract in dispute contained artificial ethers, viz.: amyl acetate and ethyl acetate, and that these products are injurious to health. In defending the case, it was exceedingly important to prove that these ethers are natural constituents of the fruits; but we understand that a thorough search of the available literature on the subject, while giving vague and indefinite references to the presence of these bodies, failed to show any absolute proof. Dr. Kleber's article, we believe, answers the whole question definitely.

Not the least interesting of the statements Dr. Kleber makes, is that he intends "to make further researches about the composition of other natural fruit flavors."

ACTING CHEMIST'S REPORT.

The report of the Acting Chemist for 1912, of the Department of Agriculture, has just been published, and there are several paragraphs of prime interest to users of essential oils.

Dr. R. E. Doolittle, who has been acting chemist for several months, is now succeeded by Dr. Alsberg, whose appointment was announced by President Taft a few days ago.

Among the special work planned for the fiscal year 1912-1913, are the following subjects submitted by branch laboratories of the Department: Composition of Standard and Commercial Vanilla Extracts, A Method for The Determination of Oil of Peppermint, and Oil of Nutmeg in Alcoholic Solutions, Coal Tar Colors, Determination of Saponin in Food Products, Determination of Heavy Metals in Foods, etc.

The following paragraphs from this report should be carefully read:

CITRUS BY-PRODUCTS.

"The field work of this laboratory has made splendid progress during the year. The experimental plant has been installed at Los Angeles, Cal., for making practical commercial tests upon the production of citrus by-products early in the coming winter. Experiments have been tried both in the field and at the laboratory in Washington, and many practical experiments now await only the practical field test as a final proof of their efficiency. The chief of the laboratory has visited several commercial plants and made practical tests as to the availability of the manufacturers' machines for use in this work, and no little benefit has been derived from the experience gained."

ESSENTIAL OILS USED FOR FLAVORING FOOD PRODUCTS.

"Much time has been devoted to research work on the methods for the determination of the active constituents of essential oils and to general methods for the detection of their adulteration. It was found that many of the methods of analysis, as well as physical constants, given in the current edition of the *Pharmacopœia* were not up

to date, so that the work on each individual class of oil has had to be done simultaneously with a special investigation upon samples of known origin. It is hoped that the results of these investigations will shortly be published as a circular."

"The work included a general investigation upon oil of bitter almond, with special reference to methods for determining the amount of benzaldehyde therein, but was also extended to include the determination of hydrocyanic acid, benzoic acid, and of chlorin; the determination of cinnamic aldehyde in cinnamon and cassia oils, together with the detection of added rosin; and the detection of glycerin in lavender oils."

EDIBLE OILS.

"The work on the commercial production of peanut oil taken up last year has been continued. Sixteen lots of material (supplied in part by the Bureau of Plant Industry) have been expressed in the oil expeller under varying conditions of moisture content and temperature and the most economical method of treatment for Spanish and Virginia peanuts determined."

"The preparation of samples of oils of known origin and purity has been continued this year, and there have been added to the stock sunflower oil pressed from the seeds of the Mammoth Russian variety, cocoanut oil made from fresh nuts dried in an evaporator and pressed in an expeller, and several samples of pecan oil, which were pressed out in a hydraulic press from material supplied by the Bureau of Plant Industry."

"The chief of the oil, fat, and wax laboratory, as an associate referee of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, has conducted investigations on several methods proposed for the analysis of fats and oils, some of which will be adopted officially."

"In collaboration with the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association's committee on uniform methods, a series of analysis have been made on cottonseed products and recommendations as to the best methods for adoption as official by that association transmitted to them."

"The study begun last year on the chemical composition of soft-shell pecans and their oil, with a view to determining whether the composition would shed any light on the distinguishing features of various varieties and the effect of different climatic conditions upon this chemical composition, has been continued in collaboration with the Bureau of Plant Industry and will shortly appear as part of a bulletin of the Division of Pomology."

SOAP CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

The permanent committee on conference of the National Conference of Soap Manufacturers has been called to meet at the Arlington Hotel, Washington, D. C., on December 18, to consider matters in connection with legislation pending before Congress.

The committee was appointed at the meeting of the conference last March and is composed of the following gentlemen: Mr. Harry W. Brown, of the Proctor & Gamble Co., Cincinnati; Mr. Frederick Brennan, of the N. K. Fairbanks Co., Chicago; Mr. J. R. Collingwood, of Fels & Co., Philadelphia; Mr. Louis H. Waltke, of William Waltke & Co., St. Louis; Mr. W. H. Wadhams, of B. T. Babbitt, Inc., New York.

One of the subjects that will interest the members of

the conference will be the bill introduced in the House by Representative Simmons, of New York, to amend the Pure Food and Drugs law. Mr. Simmons' bill is H. R. 27005, and in full is as follows:—

"Be it enacted, etc., that all provisions of the act of June 30, 1906, being 'An act for preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines and liquors and for regulating traffic therein and for other purposes,' shall apply to potash and soda, or potash and soda lye, manufactured, sold or transported in the United States, the same as now applies to foods, drugs, medicines and liquors."

THE NEW TARIFF HEARINGS.

The new tariff trouble is on. It will only be as serious as legislators and business men make it, but the legislative committees of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association, the National Association of Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors, the National Conference of Soap Manufacturers and the other organizations looking after the interests of producers, will serve the general upkeep of affairs by looking carefully after the provisions of the new tariff bill which may affect their industries.

The legislative committee of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association already is preparing a brief on much the same lines as a previous presentation of the tariff matter to the Committee on Ways and Means of the House, and the chairman of the committee will present it when he appears at the hearing in January.

In the industries in which our readers are interested the protective tariff policy never has been over-played and in the present schedules the protection is scarcely adequate in some respects, although no complaints may be made. If raw materials are taxed in the perfumery industry there will be a positive handicap to the manufacturers in this country. The Internal Revenue tax on alcohol, which is used in making perfumery, is heavy enough and taking everything into consideration, as we must, the perfumers contribute at least as much and possibly more than their proportionate share toward paying for the running expenses of the Federal Government.

This condition also is true of some other industries. The soap manufacturers also have made arrangements to protest against discrimination against them and their Committee of Conference will take an active part in the hearings.

Chairman Underwood, of the Ways and Means Committee, has set January 6 as the date for the hearing on the Chemical Schedule. Mr. Underwood's bill passed last February by the House, but lost in the Senate, is generally understood to be the basis of new tariff legislation. It is more or less tentative, of course, but as it received a majority vote in the House, its features are

of interest. Those sections that concern our special industries will be found below, the text being from the official copy of the bill as enacted in the lower branch of Congress:

5. Alkalies, alkaloids, and all chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures and salts, and combinations thereof not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

10. Balsams: Copaiba, fir or Canada, Peru, tolu, and all other balsams, which are natural and uncompounded and not suitable for the manufacture of perfumery and cosmetics, if in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by any process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the balsams and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, ten per centum ad valorem; if advanced in value or condition by any process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the balsams and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, fifteen per centum ad valorem; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

17. Chalk, natural, ground or bolted, ten per centum ad valorem; chalk, precipitated, suitable for medicinal or toilet purposes, twenty-five per centum ad valorem but not less than one-half of one cent per pound; chalk put up in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks, or disks, or otherwise, including tailors', billiard, red and other manufactures of chalk not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

18. Chemical and medicinal compounds and preparations, including mixtures and salts, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, greases, ethers, flavoring and other extracts and fruit essences, all the foregoing and their combinations when containing alcohol, and all articles consisting of vegetable or mineral objects immersed or placed in, or saturated with, alcohol, except perfumery and spirit varnishes if containing twenty per centum of alcohol or less, ten cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; containing more than twenty per centum and not more than fifty per centum of alcohol, twenty cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; containing more than fifty per centum of alcohol, forty cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem.

19. Chemical and medicinal compounds and all similar articles dutiable under this Act or the first section of the Act cited for amendment, whether specially provided for or not, put up in individual packages of two pounds or less net weight (except samples without commercial value sent by mail) shall be dutiable at a rate not less than twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, or similar forms shall be dutiable at not less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

28. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, nutgalls, roots, stems, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing or tanning; any of the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded drugs and not edible, and not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, but which are advanced in value or condition by peeling, shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, ten per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

30. Ethers, Sulphuric, four cents per pound; amyl nitrite, twenty per centum ad valorem but not less than ten cents per pound; amyl acetate and ethyl acetate or

acetic ether, five cents per pound; ethyl chloride, twenty per centum ad valorem; ethers of all kinds not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, twenty-five per centum ad valorem but not less than twenty-five cents per pound: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

32. Extract of chlorophyll, fifteen per centum ad valorem, saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake, ten per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

34. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

37. Gums, Amber, and amberoid unmanufactured, of crude gum, one dollar per pound; arabic one-half of one cent per pound; camphor, crude, natural, three cents per pound; camphor, refined and synthetic, five cents per pound; chicle, twenty cents per pound; gum copal, one-half of one cent per pound; gum resin, ten per centum ad valorem; dextrine, burnt starch or British gum, dextrine substitutes, and soluble or chemically treated starch, three-fourths of one cent per pound; gum Kauri and damar, and lac, crude, seed, button, and stick one cent per pound; lac dye, and shell, one and one-half cents per pound.

46. Menthol, fifty cents a pound.

49. Oils, rendered: Cod, sod, seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, five cents per gallon; cod-liver oil, twelve cents per gallon; wool grease, including that known commercially as degreas or brown wool grease, crude and not refined or improved in value or condition, one-fourth of one cent per pound; refined or improved in value or condition, and not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, one-half of one cent per pound; lanolin, one cent per pound; all other animal oils, rendered oils and greases, and all combinations of the same, not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

50. Oils, expressed: Alizarin assistant, sulphuric-oleic acid, and ricinoleic acid, and soaps containing castor oil, any of the foregoing in whatever form, and all other alizarin assistants and all soluble greases used in the processes of softening, dyeing, or finishing, not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, fifteen per centum ad valorem; castor oil, twenty cents per gallon; cocoanut oil, palm oil, palm-kernel oil, and soya-bean oil, one-fourth of one cent per pound; olive oil rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes, by such means as shall be satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury and under regulations to be prescribed by him, three-eighths of one cent per pound; flaxseed and linseed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, thirteen cents per gallon; poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, rapeseed oil, and peanut oil, ten cents per gallon; hempseed oil and Chinese nut oil, five cents per gallon; almond oil, sweet, five cents per pound; mace oil, eight cents per pound; sesame or sesamum seed or beam oil, one and one-half cents per pound; olive oil, not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, twenty per centum ad valorem; olive oil, in bottles, jars, kegs, or other packages containing less than five gallons each, thirty cents per gallon; all other expressed oils and all combinations of the same, not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

51. Oils, distilled and essential: Peppermint, twenty-five cents per pound; almond, bitter; anise or anise seed; bergamot; camomile; caraway; cassia; cinnamon; cedrat; citronella or lemon-grass; jasmine or jasimine; juniper; lavender, and aspic or spike lavender; lemon; limes; neroli or orange flower; orange; origanum, red or white; rosemary or anthonos; attar of roses; thyme; and valerian; all the foregoing oils, and all fruit oils and essences, and essential and distilled oils and all combinations of the same, not specially provided for in this Act or in the first

section of the Act cited for amendment, twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

53. Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, including tooth soaps, pastes, including theatrical grease paints, and pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, all the foregoing; if containing alcohol, sixty cents per pound and fifty per centum ad valorem; if not containing alcohol, sixty per centum ad valorem; floral or flower waters containing no alcohol, not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, twenty per centum ad valorem.

54. Ambergris; enfleurage grease; musk, crude, in natural pods, and musk in the grain; civet, crude; all synthetic and essential oils and all other odoriferous substances or preparations suitable for the manufacture of perfumes or cosmetics, or flavoring extracts, not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no article containing alcohol shall be classified for duty under this paragraph.

70. Soaps: Toilet soaps, forty per centum ad valorem, but not less than twenty cents per pound; medicinal soaps, thirty per centum ad valorem, but not less than eight cents per pound; castile soap and all other soaps not specially provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment, fifteen per centum ad valorem, but not less than one cent per pound.

71. Soda: Arseniate of, chloride of, and nitrite of, one-half of one cent per pound; bicarbonate of, or supercarbonate of, or saleratus, and other alkalies containing fifty per centum or more of bicarbonate of soda; hydrate of, or caustic; phosphate of; hyposulphite of; sulphid of, and sulphite of, one-fourth of one cent per pound; cyanide of, one and one-half cents per pound; chromate and bichromate of, and yellow prussiate of, three-fourths of one cent per pound; borate of, or borax refined; crystal carbonate of, monohydrate, and sequeicarbonate of; sal soda, and soda crystals; silicates of; and soda ash, one-eighth of one cent per pound; and sulphate of soda crystallized, or Glauber salts, one dollar per ton.

74. Talcum, stearite, and French chalk, powdered, washed, or pulverized, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

76. Vanillin, ten cents per ounce; vanilla beans, fifty cents per pound; tonka beans, twenty-five cents per pound.

Free List.

82. Borax, crude and unmanufactured, and borate of lime, soda, and other borate material, crude and unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for in this Act or in the first section of the Act cited for amendment.

84. Chalk, natural, not ground, bolted, precipitated, or otherwise manufactured.

90. Oils: Cottonseed oil; spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined, including kerosene, benzine, naphtha, gasoline, and similar oils produced from petroleum.

99. Talcum, stearite, and French chalk, crude and unground.

* * * * *

"That on the exportation of flavoring extracts and of medicinal or toilet preparations (including perfumery) hereafter manufactured or produced in the United States in part from domestic alcohol on which an internal revenue tax has been paid there shall be allowed a drawback equal in amount to the tax found to have been paid on the alcohol so used: Provided, That no other than domestic tax-paid alcohol shall have been used in the manufacture or production of such preparations. Such drawbacks shall be determined and paid under such rules and regulations and upon the filing of such notices, bonds, bills of lading, and other evidence of payment of tax and exportation as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

400 GALLONS INSTEAD OF 2,400.

We have received several inquiries regarding the recent award made by the Navy Department to a manufacturer of flavoring extracts. An inquiry was first sent to an esteemed contemporary, the editor of which made an investigation confirming the price and it was assumed that the quantity named was correct.

The following two letters clear up the situation:

VAN DUZER EXT. CO., 384 Washington St., New York City.

Gentlemen—We have noticed in a certain trade journal a report that you have been awarded a contract by the Navy Department to furnish 2,400 gal. of vanilla extract for \$2,100. There is manifestly some error either in the quantity to be furnished, or the amount of your bid, so we write you to learn the exact facts.

Awaiting your early reply, we remain,

Yours very truly,

PERFUMER PUB. CO.

New York, Nov. 21, 1912.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER & ESSENTIAL OIL REVIEW,
80 Maiden Lane, City.

Gentlemen—We have yours of the 21st and in reply would state that your deductions are correct. While the amount of the contract was \$2,100, the quantity of gallons given was entirely wrong. It should have been about 400 gallons instead of 2,400.

Thanking you for calling our attention to this matter, we remain,

Yours very truly,

VAN DUZER EXTRACT CO.

New York, Nov. 22, 1912.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF COCOA.

At a recent meeting of the British Chemical Society, Messrs. J. S. Bainbridge and S. H. Davies communicated a paper on the Essential Oil of Cocoa. The paper, which was read by Mr. Davies, showed how 24 grams of essential oil has been obtained from 2,000 kilograms of cocoa-beans by distilling the pressed nibs in 100-kilo. lots with superheated steam at 120° C. The distillate was shaken out with a specially purified petroleum, 55 litres of bulked extracts being collected. The oil has an intense odor. The flavor, which is perceptible in 1 in 50,000,000 of syrup, approaches nearest to that of coriander. The oil was fractionated *in vacuo*. The early portions coming over were rich in esters derived from the volatile fatty acids produced on fermenting the beans. The middle fraction contained much *d-linalol*, corresponding to coriandrol. The oil thus takes its place with the linalol group of oils, such as coriander, bergamot, and neroli.

THE INDUSTRIES OF GRASSE.

Consul William Dulany Hunter, at Nice, France, in an interesting review of his consular district, gives the following information which will interest our readers:

"The only manufacturing center of any importance in this consular district is Grasse, a city of nearly 25,000 inhabitants, where the primary products of perfumery are manufactured. For a century and a half it has been considered the most important place in France for the production of essential oils, concretes, etc., produced directly from the flowers. The perfumery industry has been less prosperous for the past few years, owing to the competition of synthetical perfumery and to the high prices of the flowers, partly due to bad flower harvests, and partly

to the flower growers forming a combine to make flower growing more remunerative. However, it is said that the demand for flower products manufactured at Grasse is increasing, and that the synthetical perfume manufacturers are buying large quantities of floral essential oils and concrete to mix with their products, increasing thereby their value. Another important factor for the more favorable outlook of the floral perfumery business is that the demand for the finer grades of perfumery is growing, and that a decided preference is shown for the pure products. "The exportation of cut flowers was satisfactory during the year 1911, although the flower production was smaller than usual, due to unfavorable weather conditions, but the demand for flowers and the higher prices paid made it more remunerative.

"The olive oil industry was, owing to inferior olive crops during the last two years, not prosperous, but the olive harvest in the spring of 1912 was abundant, and the quality of the oil excellent, so that both producers and refiners expected a prosperous and remunerative business for the year 1912.

"Other industries, which are only of local importance, have, in consequence of the general prosperity, been able to work with profit, though not able to encourage foreign investments."

AN INVITATION TO AN ANONYMOUS CRITIC.

We are in receipt of an unsigned communication which we hereby acknowledge only for the purpose of inviting the writer thereof to make good his offer to disclose his identity. If he will let us know who he is, we will publish his letter over his signature, together with our reply, in the January issue. The ordinary course of anonymous communications is straight to the waste basket.

Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc. of The American Perfumer & Essential Oil Review, published in New York at 80 Maiden Lane, required by the Act of August 24, 1912:

Editor, Louis Spencer Levy, 80 Maiden Lane.

Managing Editor: ditto.

Business Manager: ditto.

Publisher, Perfumer Publishing Co., 80 Maiden Lane.

Owners: (If a corporation, give names and addresses of stockholders holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of stock.) Louis Spencer Levy, 80 Maiden Lane; Joseph S. Menline, 80 Maiden Lane; Simon M. Goldsmith, 62 William St.

Known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, none.

Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers, during the six months preceding the date of this statement. (This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

PERFUMER PUB. CO.

L. S. Levy, Pres.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of October, 1912.

SAM L. SIMON,

Notary Public, N. Y. County, No. 269.

My commission expires March 30, 1914.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION NATIONAL MANUFACTURERS OF SODA WATER FLAVORS, HELD IN BOSTON, NOVEMBER, 1912



Back Row (reading from left to right)—Edwin Forrest, Boston; S. LaBue, Boston; J. W. Humphreys, Boston. Middle Row—Samuel Mutch, Philadelphia; W. A. Washburn, Millis, Mass.; Robert L. Woods, New York; Charles B. Hall, Cleveland; F. P. Wakefield, Boston; G. A. Stickles, Boston; H. C. Schranck, Milwaukee. Front Row—D. W. Hutchinson, Chicago; O. A. Atkins, Boston; C. O. Sethness, Chicago; Thomas E. Lannen, Chicago; S. Twitchell, Philadelphia; Edward Post, Philadelphia.

The seventh annual meeting of the National Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors was held at Hotel Lenox, Boylston and Exeter streets, Boston, Mass., on November 14 and 15. The opening session was called to order by D. W. Hutchinson and the following members were found to be present:

American Extract & Supply Co., Robert L. Woods, New York.

Armstrong Cork Co., Edward Post, Philadelphia.

Blue Seal Supply Co., B. S. Treat, J. W. Humphries, Boston.

Cocoa Cola Co., Samuel Willard, Philadelphia.

The Clicquot Club Co., H. E. Kimball, W. A. Washburn, C. W. Sanford, Millis, Mass.

W. H. Hutchinson & Son, D. W. Hutchinson, Chicago.

Lennox Chemical Co., Charles B. Hall, Cleveland.

Murray Co., F. P. Wakefield, Boston.

Paul Rieger & Co., Paul Rieger responded by telegram, San Francisco.

Jacob House & Son, C. H. House responded by telegram, Buffalo, N. Y.

H. C. Schranck Co., H. C. Schranck, Milwaukee, Wis.

Sethness Co., C. O. Sethness, Chicago.

Standard Bottling & Extract Co., O. A. Atkins, S. LaBue, Boston, Mass.

S. Twitchell Co., S. Twitchell, Philadelphia.

Warner Jenkinson Co., W. F. Meyer responded by letter, St. Louis.

Whittle & Mutch, Samuel Mutch, Philadelphia.

Eastern Extract Co., G. A. Stickles, Edwin Forrest, Boston, Mass.

The following telegram was received from the president, C. H. House, Buffalo, N. Y.:

"Am confined to my home with an attack of grip. Am

unable to come Thursday as I expected. If conditions permit traveling will be with you Friday morning. If unable to come will send letter."

In reply the convention ordered that the following resolution be sent by telegram:

"C. H. House, Buffalo, N. Y.:

"Greeting from the National Manufacturers' of Soda Water Flavors in convention assembled. Deeply regret your absence and hope for your speedy recovery, and that you may be able to join us before the convention adjourns.

"C. O. SETHNESS, Vice-President,
EDWARD POST, Secretary."

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with and the report of the secretary and treasurer was accepted.

Vice-President Sethness took the chair and addressed the convention, after which the committee on membership, Robert L. Woods, chairman, reported the following new members for the year: Theall Stefan Co., New York, N. Y.; National Bottlers' Supply Co., Chicago, Ill.; Eastern Extract Co., Boston, Mass.

Robert L. Woods was appointed press agent for the association.

Thomas E. Lannen presented his annual report on legislative conditions relative to the trade, and it was accepted.

In the evening the visitors were the guests of the Boston members at the Shubert theater, where a most entertaining play was enjoyed.

On the second day Vice-President Sethness called convention to order at 10:20 a. m.

The samples of labels of the association members on file with the secretary were taken up and thoroughly discussed. After observing the great diversity of form and wording it was directed that all labels on file with the secretary be forwarded to the attorney of the association, Thomas E. Lannen, for his criticism, which should be entered in writing on an attached card. All labels thus criticised are to be returned to and form a part of the files of the secretary, who, on request, will supply any member with a duplicate set of their criticised labels. The idea is to secure a uniformity of wording which will be legal in all states and under the federal government and exactly express the contents of the package as understood by the trade.

A recess was taken for the purpose of having group picture of the association members taken at the studio of Louis Fabian Bacharach and to enjoy the hospitality of the Boston members at a banquet.

During the banquet a letter from C. H. House, the president, was read, regretting his inability to attend, reporting on the work accomplished during the year and suggesting an outline for future work.

In session again the convention decided that owing to the very unsatisfactory results obtained from the use of Naphthol Yellow S, the secretary be instructed to take up with the proper authorities the question of securing the addition of another yellow color to the list, preferably tartrazine.

After a thorough discussion of the status of the pending lemon soda water flavor case, it was unanimously decided that the association would defer this case.

The following telegram was received from Paul Rieger & Co., San Francisco, Cal.:

"Greetings from the Golden Gate to the brethren assem-

bled as the National Association of Manufacturers of Soda Water Flavors at Boston, November 15, with best wishes to all assembled, from sincerely yours,

"PAUL RIEGER."

The committee on resolutions reported, suggesting that the following telegram be sent:

"Paul Rieger, San Francisco, Cal.:

"Greeting from the East to the Far West. The National Soda Water Flavor Association in convention assembled at Boston, thanks the absent brother of the Golden Gate for his kind wishes and sincerely regrets his absence.

"C. O. SETHNESS, Vice-President,
"EDWARD POST, Secretary.

The following resolutions also were presented:

Resolved, That this association thereby tenders a vote of thanks for the very efficient manner in which our officers have performed their duties the past year, and especially commend the good work done by Thomas E. Lannen. Our thanks are also tendered to our very worthy and efficient secretary who has held this office for several years; our association especially appreciates the service rendered by Mr. Post.

Resolved, That we extend to the Boston members of this association our sincere thanks for the most hearty and generous manner in which they have welcomed and entertained us while in their city.

The election of officers resulted in awarding new terms to the incumbents as follows:

President, C. H. House, Buffalo, N. Y.

Vice-President, C. O. Sethness, Chicago.

Secretary-Treasurer, Edward Post, Philadelphia.

Directors, D. W. Hutchinson, Chicago, Ill.; Charles B. Hall, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert L. Woods, New York, N. Y.; O. A. Atkins, Boston, Mass.

Thomas E. Lannen was retained as attorney, the board was empowered to name the time and place of the next meeting and the annual dues were fixed at \$35.

Vice-President Sethness appointed the following committees:

Resolutions—D. W. Hutchinson, S. Twitchell, F. P. Wakefield, H. C. Schranck, J. W. Humphreys.

Publicity—Robert L. Woods, C. A. Atkins, Charles B. Hall.

Membership—Charles B. Hall, Samuel Mutch, C. O. Sethness, G. A. Stickles, Samuel Willard.

Credits—B. S. Treat, C. H. House, Edward Post, S. Twitchell, H. E. Kimball.

Representative to the National Bottlers' Association—Robert L. Woods.

Under the direction of Robert L. Woods, press agent, and the publicity committee the following programme was outlined for a series of articles to be written for the education of the general public, bottlers and food authorities covering the coming year:

Thomas E. Lannen, Esq., two articles on "Conditions Affecting the Trade."

S. La Bue, "Lemon Flavor."

Edward Post, "Foam."

Robert L. Woods, "Sanitary Conditions."

Clemens Oscar Kleber, "Occurrence of Esters in Food Products."

H. C. Schranck, "Orange Flavor, Its Properties and Uses in Carbonated and Still Beverages."

D. W. Hutchinson, "Organization, Its Benefit to the Flavor Manufacturer and Bottler."

J. W. Humphreys, "Experiences With Naphthol Yellow S, as used in Carbonated Beverages."

C. O. Sethness, "Difference Between Flavors and Extracts and How They Are Used in Practice."

B. S. Treat, "Confusions of Pure Food Law Rulings With the Flavor and Bottled Carbonated Beverage Industry."

S. Twitchell, "Origin, History and Development of the Bottled Soda Water Industry in the United States."

O. A. Atkins, "Bottling of Ginger Ale."

C. H. House, "Soda Water, What Is It?"

C. O. Sethness, "Relation of Price to Quality of Flavors."

Samuel Hutch, "U. S. P. Standards That Are Wrong."

Charles B. Hall, "Business Management in the Flavor Business."

Paul Rieger, "Vanilla Beans and Vanilla Extract."

THE OCCURRENCE OF AMYL ACETATE IN BANANAS

By Dr. C. KLEBER, Clifton, N. J.

To anybody who has ever compared the odor of the so-called fruit ethers, the esters of the lower fatty acids with various alcohols, with the flavors of ripe pears, apples, bananas, pineapples, etc., there will be little doubt that these esters are actually the underlying principle of the natural fruit flavors. As all these fruits are capable by fermentation processes to furnish the various alcohols which in turn by oxidation can be transformed into aldehydes and acids, it is *a priori* quite probable that such esters would be formed in the fruits. To my knowledge, however, no strict analytical proof of the existence of esters in fruits has ever been published, though perhaps, data about this matter may be slumbering in the records of manufacturers of fruit essences.

This subject becomes of considerable interest to the analytical chemist, when he is called upon to decide whether a given essence is natural or partly respectively entirely artificial, and whether the proof that esters of the fatty acids are present, would be sufficient to demonstrate the artificial nature of an essence. It was chiefly from this point of view that the following experiment was made:

A bunch of green bananas was kept in a dry cellar till well ripened and of the usual yellow color. The bananas were peeled, discarding the peels as they are not eaten and the objection might be made that any esters eventually found were only contained in the peels. The pulp was mashed and distilled with steam until the distillate came over practically odorless. It was then redistilled, collecting about 500 cc. in a three-bulb glass flask. Being slightly acid the distillate was accurately neutralized with caustic soda and distilled again into a small, strong bottle slipped over the outlet tube of the flask and cooled from the outside. With the first 10 cc. of distillate, a few drops of oily liquid of intense banana odor passed over; after adding about 0.5 grams of caustic soda, the bottle was tightly corked and digested in a steam bath for two days to saponify any esters present. Alcoholic alkali would, of course, effect the saponification in a much shorter time, but for obvious reasons it was desired to avoid the introduction of alcohol. After two days the contents had lost their banana odor and smelled strongly of fusel oil, they were rinsed over with a little water into a small distilling flask and distilled. Water with a few oil drops passed over and an odorless brownish-yellow liquid (a) was left behind. The distillate was carefully oxidized with permanganate solution containing some soda, until the odor of fusel oil which intermediately changed into that of

valerianic aldehyde had disappeared and the permanganate color remained permanent at a gentle heat for about fifteen minutes. Heating on a water bath finally decolorized the liquid which was filtered off from the manganese dioxide, carefully neutralized with nitric acid and concentrated to a small volume. In the neutralizing process, every drop of acid produced a local cloudiness, and the intense and characteristic odor of valerianic acid became noticeable. The neutralized liquid was precipitated with a 10 per cent. silver nitrate solution, the white precipitate collected in a small Gooch china crucible, washed with distilled water, dried in a vacuum over sulphuric acid and ignited. 0.0236 grams of the precipitate left 0.0121 grams of silver, or 51.3 per cent. This corresponds to silver valerianate which theoretically requires 51.7 per cent., with possibly a trace of an acid of higher molecular weight being present.

The brownish alkaline saponification liquid (a) was then neutralized with diluted nitric acid. This produced the separation of a milky substance of a peculiar, somewhat phenolic odor. Its quantity being too small for further examination, it was removed by filtration through a wet filter and the clear yellow filtrate was precipitated with silver nitrate. The rather dark precipitate dissolved not quite completely upon heating the liquid, leaving a dark powder, apparently consisting of reduced silver. The filtrate from this deposited on cooling well-formed still somewhat grayish leaflets which were filtered into a Gooch crucible, washed, dried and ignited. 0.0470 grams of this silver salt left 0.0306 grams or 65.1 per cent. of silver. This undoubtedly corresponds to silver acetate which theoretically requires 64.6 per cent. of silver, its two neighboring homologues, formate and propionate, containing 70.6 respectively 59.7 per cent. The slightly high finding in the analysis is evidently due to the presence of a trace of reduced silver which was formed during the crystallization by the action of some reducing substance present, as indicated by the grayish color of the salt.

We have, therefore, in the banana a strongly odorous, oily, neutral substance, which by treatment with alkali is split into acetic acid and a volatile substance, which in its turn can be readily oxidized to valerianic acid, and therefore, evidently consists of amylic alcohol. The experiment, therefore, proves beyond doubt that ripe bananas contain amyl acetate as a normal constituent.

As the evidence that substances identical with the so called artificial fruit ethers are also present in natural fruit flavors is of considerable importance in reference to the various pure food laws, I intend to make further researches about the composition of other natural fruit

flavors. It is, however, by no means my intention to monopolize this field of research, and I would be glad to see also other chemists take up this matter, only requesting

them to advise me of any such intention in order to avoid the possibility of wasting time on the same subject by several investigators.

THE ESTER THEORY AND ITS WEAKNESS

By E. J. PARRY

In a letter to the editor of the *Perfumery and Essential Oil Record*, London, Mr. E. J. Parry writes in part as follows on the Ester Theory. He says "When lavender hybridises with the spike lavender ('S'Aspique') three distinct characters begin to make themselves apparent in the oil obtained from the plants, which are generally known as lavandin or spigour. The ester value is lower than that of the parent lavender, the specific gravity rises, and the relative proportion of borneol to linalol and or geraniol distinctly increases, so that to the nose the hybrid oils appear to be a mixture of lavender and spike oils. Now whilst the lavender oils of the Italian frontier do contain less esters than most other lavender oils, they do not fulfil these other two requirements. The specific gravity is lower than normal—from 0.878 to 0.882—and their odor is delightfully sweet and not at all characteristic of borneol. I therefore cannot agree that the Italian lavender oil owes its low ester content to a general hybridisation.

In regard to the ester theory in general, one may say that there are two extreme views held on the matter. One is that it is not in any case a satisfactory method of valuing oils; and the other is that it is a universal method of accurate valuation. Except in very rare cases, the determination of the ester number is little more than an analytical factor. This is exemplified well in the case of geranium oils. There, if a given geranium oil has less than a certain amount of esters present, we form an opinion, as we do on the specific gravity and the optical rotation, that is not true to name. But the money value, as fixed by the expert perfumers now, has usually no direct relation with the ester value.

In the case of bergamot oil, I do not think any one will dispute the fact that its ester value and its money value are in direct ratio. This is, however, due to the fact that the typical odor for which bergamot is required, and by which it is characterized, is due practically to one body—linalyl acetate. And this fact brings out strongly the absurdity of valuing lavender oil by its ester number, on the mistaken assumption that it owes its odor value to the same body as bergamot does. In my opinion, it is as reasonable to value lavender against lavender on its ester content as it would be to value lavender against bergamot. It is certain that there is more than one ester in lavender, and Dodge has recently shown that, while esters of the linalyl acetate type are easily oxidized by potassium permanganate, esters of the bornyl acetate type are very resistant to such oxidation. He has thus taken the determination of esters a step further, and enabled one to discriminate between two types of esters, just as Messrs. Schimmel & Co. did when they showed that terpinyl acetate was far more resistant to the action of alcoholic potash solution than was linalyl acetate, and so elaborated the useful process of fractional saponification.

It is clear that a variation in the proportion of the mixed esters, in two samples where the total quantity is

identical, may have far more influence than a mere variation in total amount. Further, no proper idea can be formed as to how far an ester valuation is a correct basis for the valuation of essential oils unless the non-ester part of the oil be carefully considered. Take for example, French lavender oil. This oil contains, say 40 per cent., as an example, of esters. These esters are made up of those of the alcohol linalol, which predominates, with small quantities of esters of geraniol, and probably borneol and iso-amyl alcohol; and the acid constituents of the esters are acetic, butyric, caproic and valerianic acids. So that a lavender oil may contain the following esters: Linalyl acetate, linalyl butyrate, linalyl caproate, linalyl valerianate, geranyl acetate, geranyl butyrate, geranyl caproate, geranyl valerianate, and, indeed, the corresponding eight esters of borneol and iso-amyl alcohol, that is, sixteen esters in all. The smallest variation in the relative proportions of these mixed esters is quite sufficient to entirely upset the relationship between the total ester content and the money value. Then we have 60 per cent. of the odoriferous constituents to consider. There are the free alcohols, the terpenes, traces of coumaric acid, amyl-ethyl-ketone, and various other bodies. And any deficiency of esters means a larger amount of other odoriferous bodies, all of which are of some odor value in the oil. The total failure of pure linalyl acetate to replace bergamot—or lavender—which it does not even resemble) indicates the fact that the oil is essentially a mixture of ester odors and odors of another type. And in general one may say that the particular odor associated with essential oil esters is a "sweet" odor, but not a "strong" one, and so a high ester value may mean a very sweet oil, but one with less body than one with less esters.

As an example, let us consider geranium oil. This oil contains, say, from 20 to 35 per cent. of esters, which are usually returned as geranyl tiglate, but which in fact consist of a mixture which may contain the acetic, butyric, valerianic, caproic, and tiglic esters and esters of geraniol and citronellol, that is, possibly as many as ten different esters. The remaining 65 to 80 per cent. consists very largely of free geraniol and citronellol. Now the commercial product known as rhodinol, and which consists essentially of a mixture of geraniol and citronellol, is of a most beautiful rose odor, and is of higher value than geranium oil. Apart, therefore, from the question of the difference in the proportions of the numerous esters present, the valuation of geranium oil would, on this consideration, appear to be more correctly made by taking the inverse ratio of the esters, and I am not altogether convinced that with this oil such a valuation is not fairly correct. Indeed, you state in the article in question that Bourbon geranium oil with the highest ester content stands at the lowest money value. The same considerations may be applied to numerous other oils, and I think the view that, in most cases, the ester value is rather an analytical factor than a

measure of value, is not far from correct. It is true, certainly, that there are exceptions, especially, as I have agreed, in the case of oil of bergamot; but these exceptions are not very many.

One can scarcely leave the subject without a reference to the use of artificial esters as adulterants of essential oils. This immoral practise must, unfortunately, be recognized as a sort of illegitimate child of the "ester theory"—one that was, perhaps, inevitable so long as there are chemists who will prostitute themselves and their science in this way. It is fortunate that such oils as are valued on the basis of their free alcohols, such as citronella, are too cheap to allow of the use of artificial alcohols, otherwise, no doubt, we should have artificial alcohols offered for the purpose of bringing up the apparent geraniol value of such oils. However, as a fact which unfortunately cannot be denied, the use of these artificial esters is largely on the increase, and the greatest care is necessary in watching oils, in which they are likely to be used. Fortunately, the physical characters of most of the esters which are "suitable" for adulteration purposes are sufficiently different from those of most natural esters to allow of their detection without the necessity of a laborious chemical research. The resistance of terpinyl acetate to saponification with alcoholic potash renders its detection fairly certain by means of a fractional saponification; and the solubility of glyceryl acetate allows of the extraction of this ester from the oil by means of very dilute alcohol, with a consequent reduction in the ester value of the extracted oil. The esters of the ethyl citrate and succinate type can be found by the difference in ester values as indicated by a saponification and by a determination of the volatile acids resulting from the decomposition of the esters.

Let us hope that the work of the analyst will not be still further increased and complicated by still more skilful research in the "science" of adulteration.

LIQUID SHAVING SOAPS.

BY H. MANN.

During the past few years, liquid shaving soaps have found favorable reception. Some manufacturers have succeeded in placing highly satisfactory products on the market, and a large number of users, especially men, who shave themselves, have really found in these liquid shaving soaps, something they have sought for years. And, as a fact, the liquid shaving soaps embody many good features, there are but very few objections to be urged against them, and we propose to mention these as well as the good points of the new articles.

Such an objection is that the lathering cannot be effected in the case of fluid soaps, with the hands; but as medium for the application of the soap to the skin, a good brush is needed, preferably a badger-hair brush. Furthermore, objection is made by some to the fluid soaps because they must be kept in a glass vessel, in a porcelain-flask, etc., and are consequently fragile, are poorly adapted in such a package for traveling. But there is no objection to putting them up in nickel containers and for traveling other kinds of packages can be employed that are less exposed to breakage. Of course, there are some kinds of liquid shaving soaps, that, in metal containers change their color. For these such a receptacle must not be employed.

Excepting these comparatively unimportant points, only good features can be attributed to liquid shaving soaps, and these are so numerous that the modern perfumer

should give them somewhat closer attention, if he does not desire to be eventually considered behind the times. First of all, liquid shaving soaps are very economical in use, for a few drops, placed on a brush that has been spread apart a little in the center, so that the fluid soap reaches the middle of the hairs, will suffice for one, yes, for several shaves. The brush on which the fluid soap has been dropped, is then dipped in water and applied to the skin on which, after brief rubbing, a dense, lasting lather is raised, which stands and prepares the hair for shaving with notable rapidity. This process therefore is accomplished much quicker than with the shaving stick, no matter how good it may be. We have therefore, first of all, economy in time. Further, however, we require much less soap for shaving, and we consequently effect a saving in material. It has, moreover, been proved that the razor-blades are not nearly as much affected by fluid shaving soaps as is the case with other shaving soaps, a point that is highly important. If we add to all this the fact that the production of liquid shaving soaps is a much cheaper, even if not more simple process, for the manufacturer, there is little more that is not favorable, to be said. The advantages above enumerated are based on the experiments and experience of several years.

Primarily, however, it is absolutely indispensable that the fluid soap be perfectly neutral, for we cannot overlook the fact that the fluid soap places in contact with the skin much more actual soap substance than if solid shaving soap is used, and that a liquid shaving soap is really nothing else than a dissolved soap adapted in form and composition for shaving. The foam or lather produced with the other shaving soaps is not nearly as saponaceous as the lather from liquid shaving soaps, because in most instances it is much more porous and consequently does not soften the hair as quickly. In the case of the porous lather, not nearly as much actual soap enters the pores of the skin, for the greater portion of the soap adheres, undissolved to the skin, especially where the shaving stick is used. For this reason, where fluid shaving soap is used, it may occur, now and again, that users with an exceptionally tender skin, experience a slight smarting. For this reason, these liquid shaving soaps are slightly super-fatted and for this purpose it is best to use a fine, white olein, employed in excess of one-half to one per cent.

As already intimated, liquid shaving soap is nothing more than a shaving soap in solution, of suitable composition. Its production is comparatively simple and only calls for a little practice. As solvent we use, and on consideration, no other medium is suited for the purpose—water, distilled water preferably. In this solvent, however, the soap must remain suspended or dissolved, i. e., it must not separate, settle to the bottom, or float on the top. To ensure this, we must first produce a potash soap that meets these requirements. As body substance, the finest beef tallow serves, which however, for safety's sake is clarified once again. As however tallow alone does not yield a good lathering soap, we add about 25 to 28 per cent. of Cochin coconut oil, after which the fat is saponified with a potash lye of about 35° Baumé. We then test it for any excessive sharpness (phenolphthalein) and then add the olein in excess. This soap body mass represents a kind of cream soap.

We now reach the second operation in the production

(Continued on page 252.)

FLAVORING EXTRACT SECTION

OFFICIAL REPORT OF FLAVORING EXTRACT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mr. S. J. Sherer, of the Sherer-Gillett Co., Chicago, Ill., as president of the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States, makes the following report for October:

"Our members will find in the December executive circular some matter of importance to them and no doubt they will appreciate the timely information therein given. Of course you will understand that in making a report on our work for publication we cannot consistently furnish *all* of the information that goes to our members.

"We want every business or manufacturing house that is eligible to join us in our work, we are and have been willing to aid those that are not members, but we believe that it is only right for every concern engaged in this industry to give us the encouragement of co-operation and membership. It is of importance for all of us to stand together, present a united front, exchange views and help one another. The ideal will come when every firm in this industry gives us the active, material support that we have from our present members.

"Our campaign for new members is going ahead actively, but really there ought to be no need of a campaign. Those not now in the association ought to be seeking us to obtain membership, instead of waiting for our members to urge them to join.

"In this report I cannot go into detail regarding the new Vermont weights and measures bill, or the Alabama pharmacy law, both of which will be fully covered in the circular, but I do want to say a good word for Dunn's Food and Drug Manual, which our attorney Thomas E. Lannen, our former president, Mr. McCormick and others consider to be a valuable work of reference. I coincide in their opinions.

"Attention is called to the fact that the food laws of Minnesota and North Dakota prohibit the sale of food containing coal tar colors and that in North Dakota a vegetable color may be used but its name must be stated on the label. Therefore coal tar colors should not be used in extracts shipped into these States and for North Dakota the name of any vegetable colors used should be stated on the label.

"The legislatures of nearly all States meet in January. A flood of food legislation may be expected. Every member is expected to procure and forward to Dr. S. H. Baer, St. Louis, Mo., chairman Committee on Legislation, every bill that has a bearing direct or indirect on our industry. Promptness is absolutely essential, as an association, closely affiliated with the National Chamber of Commerce, we can secure results that no individual could secure.

"The election of our representative, Mr. W. M. McCormick, to the directorate of the chamber, gave opportunity for additional representation in that organization. Our first vice-president, Mr. John L. Clawson, has been appointed the Association's National Councillor."

"VANILLISM."

Workmen who are occupied daily in handling vanilla, cleaning the beans, brushing and packing them, are subject to certain symptoms known as vanillism. Two examples have lately been shown before the French Society of Dermatology. A woman had an erythematopapulous eruption on the neck, breast and arms. A workman had the same symptoms, which, in both cases, were evidently the result of handling packages of vanilla.

The disorders caused by handling vanilla, not in reality serious, consist in an irritated condition of the skin, itching and eruptions upon the exposed surfaces of the body, the face, hands, neck and chest. Professor Layet, of Bordeaux, who, twenty-five years ago made a careful study of these symptoms, discovered a certain number of nervous diseases—"cephalalgia," dizziness, lassitude, muscular fatigue. He considered that the origin of these cutaneous and nervous symptoms lay in the essential oils, the "givre" crystals and the moldiness. Professor Gaucher believes that the eruptions from which workers in vanilla suffer are due, not to aromatic principles nor to mold, but to formal, formic aldehyde, which is used to remove the mold from the beans. The beans are, in fact, in many establishments, washed and brushed in solutions of formal, and workmen who, as is recommended to them, wear rubber gloves, have no eruptions on the hands, but sometimes have them on the face or chest.

Formal certainly plays a part in the etiology of certain eruptions, but vanilla is in itself sufficiently irritating when handled every day to bring them on. At the time when Layet published his researches, formal had not been employed in handling the vanilla bean. Furthermore, artificial vanilla produces, upon sensitive subjects, similar irritation. Dr. Gayon experienced the same sensations from the odor of artificial vanillin as from that of the bean itself. He also felt violent headaches and itchings of the face. It must not be forgotten that vanillin is a methylic ether of pyrocatechuic aldehyde, and from this fact not an inoffensive substance. The workmen who handle it must have recourse to certain precautions to avoid symptoms not serious, which appear in certain cases.

MARKETING VANILLA BEANS IN GUADELOUPE.

By F. T. F. DUMONT, U. S. CONSUL AT BASSE TERRE,
GUADELOUPE, W. I.

Many firms in the United States, users of Guadeloupe vanilla beans, actuated by a desire to obtain supplies cheaper than they can be purchased of importers, write to this consulate in the vanilla season asking to be put in touch with growers. As it is impossible within the limits of a letter to give full information of the difficulties involved, it is likely that such firms feel that the consul is not making sufficient efforts to do what seems to them easy of accomplishment.

This colony produces but a small percentage of the

world's supply of vanilla beans. During the decade 1901-1910 an average of 25,354 pounds per year was exported, of which perhaps 60 to 80 per cent. was shipped to the United States. In 1911 exports were 39,260 pounds, of which 21,965 pounds went to the United States. During the season ending June 1, 1912, of 55,300 pounds exported the United States took 41,886 pounds. Of this last amount, 10,031 pounds were vanillon beans, which usually form 15 to 20 per cent. of all exports. Nearly all exports go out between February 15 and March 15 of each year.

CURING AND YIELD.

Vanilla beans are gathered in December and January of each year, although a few beans are occasionally picked in November. Vanillon beans are picked twice a year, winter and summer, but a heavy winter crop is usually followed by a light summer yield, and vice versa. The curing, usually done in the sun, takes three to six weeks. When the beans are properly cured the outside is covered with minute crystals, giving them a frosted appearance. The cured beans are not straightened or graded according to quality, although in rare instances they are sorted into length and beans of the same length are tied in small packages. Usually they are packed in the ubiquitous American 5-gallon petroleum tin, and these in turn are packed in a light wooden case.

There are but two or three growers having plantations with a yield of 1,300 to 1,700 pounds of cured beans. The great majority have a few acres in coffee and cacao, and on the trees shading these crops and on the wind-breaks which protect them are a few vanilla vines, whose beans are picked when nearly or quite ripe and taken to some small buyer in the neighboring town; here they are cured, or partially cured, and are afterwards sold to the exporter in Basse Terre, Trois Rivières, or Capesterre. Large growers cure the beans upon their plantations and sell direct to the exporter.

It takes 5 to 7 pounds of green beans to make a pound of cured beans, which, at last season's prices, returned to the grower, if sold direct to the exporter, \$1.75 to \$2.50 per pound. Less green vanillon beans are required to make a pound of cured vanillon. These returned under similar conditions \$0.75 to \$1.20.

THE BUYER SEEKS THE GROWER.

Nearly all the plantations are 800 to 2,000 feet above sea level, and, with steep roads badly kept and numerous intervening hills and valleys, access is difficult. Postal facilities are poor and the growers seldom come to town except to sell their crops.

French firms dealing in vanilla beans usually make their purchases through some local merchant on a commission basis and in most cases advance the money. One or two local merchants buy beans on their own account and ship them to France for sale. The greater part of the trade with the United States is in the hands of two American concerns which send their buyers here early in December. These buyers have rented or own large properties, and in buildings erected thereon buy all beans offered, whether green or cured, completing any curing necessary before shipping. While occasional trips are made to the larger growers, the beans are usually brought in small lots to the buyer's place of business and sold to him there. The buyers generally have two or three natives in their employ who scour the country and buy on the small plantations when necessary. One American firm does business through

a local commission merchant, advancing the money, and he in his turn has a man who follows the methods of the two large American concerns in buying and curing.

It can be seen that the field is thoroughly covered and that the buyer seeks the grower, not the grower the buyer. It is true that, knowing the large profits made by the buyer in curing and marketing beans, one or two of the growers have attempted to do business direct with the ultimate purchaser, but the attempts have not been successful.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY OF DIRECT TRADING.

Firms writing this consulate for a list of growers generally wait until January; six weeks must elapse before they can receive a reply. They request samples ranging from 2 to 4 pounds in weight, forgetting that the grower has no redress if they choose to keep the samples and that one does not send samples worth \$4 to \$8 on the chance of a possible purchase. If the samples and price are satisfactory, another three weeks is required for their order to reach the grower. In the meantime the colonial market price is changing from day to day, and the grower, seeing a sure sale at satisfactory prices in comparison with a possible sale, accepts the local buyer's offer. By so doing he has the advantage of being present when inspection is made of his beans, avoids the necessary packing and customs formalities, and receives cash in hand.

The largest grower in Guadeloupe, an American whose last season's crop was 1,700 pounds, wished to make a direct market in the United States for his beans. Copies of inquiries received at this consulate were immediately furnished him and his answers went by the first post. Questions of price, quality, samples, guarantees, etc., consumed the time until May; he sold 440 pounds direct, and the balance of his crop was shipped to New York and sold there to a large American concern at the same price that he had been offered in Guadeloupe.

Letters to growers should be written not later than November 1, financial references given, and the French language and weights used, as the average colonial grower knows little of the English language and weights. [A list of Guadeloupe vanilla growers and venders may be secured from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.]

AMERICAN BOTTLERS ELECT OFFICERS.

At the recent meeting of the American Bottlers' Protective Association, held in New Orleans, an interesting paper was read by Thomas E. Lannen, of Chicago, attorney for the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States. The following officers were elected: President, Chas. J. Gruber, Philadelphia; first vice-president, Fred W. Meyer, St. Louis; second vice-president, Sam. Leidigh, Louisville, Ky.; third vice-president, J. B. Ries, Shakopee, Minn.; treasurer, J. J. Duffy, Jr., Jersey City, N. J.; secretary and editor *American Bottler*, Wm. T. Phillips, New York.

Customs Court Decision.

The United States Customs Court has handed down the following decision in the case of Lange Soap Company vs. United States: Gum resin, crude, imported at Laredo, Tex., in March, 1911, was first admitted free and subsequently assessed at 10 per cent by the collector. The importers claimed it to be free of duty. When the protests were called for hearing before the Board of General Appraisers there was no appearance on behalf of protestants and the board overruled the protest of the importer for lack of evidence. The decision of the board is reversed.

PURE FOOD AND DRUG NOTES.

In this section will be found all matters of interest contained in FEDERAL AND STATE official reports, newspaper items, etc., relating to perfumes, flavoring extracts, etc.

FEDERAL.

Notices of Judgments Given Under Pure Food and Drugs by the Secretary of Agriculture.

1750. Clayborne A. Thomas, Frederick, Md.; adulteration of milk; pleaded guilty; fined \$20.

1751. William D. Zimmerman, Frederick, Md.; adulteration of cream; pleaded guilty; fined \$10.

1752. Frank Irvine, Culpeper, Va.; adulteration of cream; pleaded guilty; fined \$10.

1753. John M. Kline, Manassas, Va.; adulteration of cream; pleaded guilty; fined \$10.

1754. Lucca Produce Wine Co.; New York, N. Y.; adulteration of liquor with methyl alcohol; pleaded guilty; and one of the partners was sentenced to seven months' in the penitentiary.

1755. J. A. Leary Co., Newark, N. J.; adulteration and misbranding of so-called peach flavored cordial; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of bond of \$100 product was released.

1756. Corn Products Refining Co., Granite City, Ill.; misbranding of assorted compound preserves and jams; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of bond of \$500 and costs, product was released.

1757. Philadelphia Vinegar Co., Phila., Pa.; adulteration and misbranding of vinegar; pleaded guilty; fined \$25.

1758. National Pickle & Canning Co., St. Louis; misbranding of tomato catsup; pleaded guilty; fined \$50 and costs.

1759. Roy M. Gordon, Jefferson, Md.; adulteration of cream; pleaded guilty; fined \$10.

1760. Country Club Egg Co., Chicago, Ill.; adulteration of desiccated eggs; pleaded guilty; fined \$15 in each case, making a total of \$30.

1761. Philadelphia Pickling Co., Phila., Pa.; adulteration of catsup; pleaded guilty; fined \$50 and costs in the sum of \$12.50.

1762. Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Co., Fort Scott, Kan.; misbranding of sorghum and corn syrup; pleaded guilty; fined \$25 and costs in each case, making a total of \$75 and costs.

1763. Fort Scott Sorghum Syrup Co., Fort Scott, Kan.; misbranding and adulteration of sorghum and corn syrup; pleaded guilty; fined \$25 and costs.

1764. National Extract Works, New York, N. Y.; adulteration and misbranding of so-called vanilla extract; condemned and forfeited.

1765. C. A. White Co., Fond du Lac, Wis.; misbranding of cheese; pleaded guilty; fined \$10 in each case, making a total of \$20.

1766. H. J. Kuhnle & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; misbranding of shred coconut; condemned and forfeited; but on payment of bond of \$50 product was released.

New York's New Label Law.

Regulations governing the sale of merchandise by weight and quantity as passed by the New York State Legislature of 1912 have been announced by the State Superintendent of Weights and Measures. As a measure regulating quantity the new law is broader than in any other State or any country, according to the superintendent. The establishment of tolerances and regulations as provided in the State content of container statute are being formulated early, in order that the manufacturers and business interests may become familiar with what will be expected, and be ready for the enforcement of the statute when it takes effect June 1, 1913. By this method the consumer, dealer and manufacturer will also be able to meet unscrupulous competition.

The following regulations were adopted at the last meeting of the Board of Weights and Measures:

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.—Drugs and chemicals sold in wholesale shall be marked with the net weight or measure or the gross weight and tare. Allowable variations in weight or measure are such as prescribed by the drug-trade section of the New York State Board of Trade and Transportation.

The size of the letters shall be bold face type letters at least one-eighth of an inch in height for pounds, or multiples of the half pound or for quantities in gallons, quarts, pints or multiples of the gallon. All other quantities shall be in bold face type letters at least three-sixteenths of an inch in height.

SOAP.—Soap may be sold by numerical count and the count shall be full count. When sold by weight the weight shall be the actual weight at the time of delivery.

JAPANESE PEPPERMINT OIL INDUSTRY.

The dementholized peppermint oil of Japan is disagreeable in taste and odor and cannot compare with that of other countries, but owing to the large percentage of crystallizable menthol contained in the raw oil the product is nevertheless a valuable one and the export considerable. The exports of menthol in 1911 amounted to 151,538 lb., valued at £98,300, and of peppermint oil to 229,800 lb., valued at £63,900. The best oil is produced in Okayama and Hiroshima prefectures, where three crops are obtained, viz., in May, June, and August. The first crop contains about 47 per cent. of menthol, the second about 53 per cent., and the third about 60 per cent. In Yamagata prefecture two crops are obtained, and in the Hokkaido only one, but the acreage planted in the Hokkaido is far larger than that in the other districts, so that even though Hokkaido oil contains only about 45 per cent. of menthol and there is only one crop, more than half the menthol comes from that province. Attempts have been made to introduce the American and English peppermint plants, but they have not been successful. The process of distilling the oil is the same throughout the different producing districts. It lasts four hours and 82 lb. of dried leaves of the first crop should produce 14 oz. of oil, of the second crop 24 oz., and of the third crop 21 oz. of oil. The second crop is the most plentiful—a field, for instance, which will produce 300 lb. of leaves for its first crop, will give 800 lb. for the second, and 600 lb. for the third. One acre produces roughly 5,000 lb. of dried leaves, which should produce 80 lb. of raw oil. The consumption of menthol in Japan is about 15,000 lb. annually.

Patent for Scalp Lotion.

Brit., 10,495, May 1, 1911. Idem.—A lotion for the scalp consists of gum camphor, borax, arnica blossom, Italian sage, salt, and soft water.

Solid Potassium Soaps.

German Patent, 248,657, June 3, 1910. R. Worms.—Manufacturing permanently solid potassium soaps which yield a stiff lather by saponification of the neutral fats or fatty acids with KOH or K₂CO₃ in the presence of high melting fats or animal waxes, such as the so-called Japan wax, sumach products, beeswax, spermaceti, and the like.

Decisions on Toilet Articles.

Appraisers' Decision 30158 holds that a diminutive powder puff in a leather case was held properly classified as a toilet article under paragraph 67, act of 1909. Decision No. 30250, filed in a St. Louis case, holds that unscented shaving soap and fancy toilet soap was properly classified under paragraph 69, act of 1909.

PROCESS OF MAKING SOAP POWDERS.

1,040,530.—Patented October 8, 1912. Application filed March 13, 1908. Serial No. 420,765.

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, CARLETON ELLIS, a citizen of the United States, residing at Larchmont, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Processes of Making Soap Powders, of which the following is a specification.

This invention relates to processes of making soap powders or soap material, preferably in a powdered form, and relates particularly to the production of light and fluffy hydrated soap powders having the desirable feature of extreme solubility in water.

The present methods of manufacturing soap and soap powder mostly involve the protracted and costly method of saponifying the grease, or soap stock, with alkaline solutions, salting out the soap, crutching and setting in frames, and subsequently slicing, drying, reducing to a granular condition, redrying and grinding to a powder, or mixing with soda ash, or other detergent or filling material. The manipulation, etc., which these preparations have to undergo makes them relatively dense and insoluble, which is disadvantageous since the great advantage to be derived from the use of soap powders over cake soap is the rapidity of their solution in water. The more soluble a soap-powder, the more commercially useful it will be found.

My invention involves the manufacture of soap powders and similar soap material without the use of a large quantity of water for the purpose of saponification, and by a method which brings about the direct combination of the soap stock and alkali, so as to form a soap product which is light, fluffy and porous and of extreme solubility.

There have been proposed a number of so-called quick processes, which are mostly inoperative, or produce unsatisfactory products, through inability to properly combine the materials under suitable conditions of operation to produce a soluble efficient detergent. I have found that fatty acids produced in the autoclave hydrolysis of greases are particularly susceptible to combination with alkalis under certain conditions, as will be hereinafter described. I have found, however, that the mixed fatty acids, such as are ordinarily produced from the autoclave saponification of common fats, do not yield ordinarily a product as satisfactory as does the oleic acid which these fatty acids contain. I prefer, therefore, to press out from this so-called "still stock," the red oil, or oleic acid, and use this liquid oil, or fat acid material, for treatment in accordance with my process. I have found that the product from red oil has greater detergent property than soaps made from the mixed acids, or from the individual acids, stearic or palmitic acids. The red oil soap products have the additional advantage of not gelatinizing to the same extent when hot solutions of such soaps are cooled. It is probable also that the oleic mixtures made by my process are less hydrolyzed in solution, so that their causticity is not as pronounced as ordinary soap compositions. My process involves the treatment of such soap stock, preferably red oil, as stated, with an excess of soda ash and with water in such relative proportions that a dry product quickly results from the mixture and in such a manner that the spontaneous heat of reaction between the red oil and the soda ash, as well as the heat of the solution, or hydration, of the soda ash, brings about the complete or substantially complete saponification of the soap stock. This permits of the manufacture of the product without the use of steam or steam-jacketed kettled or heating apparatus, so that the operation may be conducted, so to speak, in the cold, although the spontaneous rise in temperature, due to the reaction, causes the mass to attain a temperature of 125 to 135 F., more or less, according to the conditions of operation. This spontaneous heating, which eliminates the necessity of steam-jacketed kettles, or the blowing in of steam into the mixture, greatly simplifies the process of manufacturing, reduces the cost of machinery, materially shortens the time of manufacture and furnishes a product which has certain novel qualities, as will be hereinafter described.

By mixing red oil with anhydrous sodium carbonate or soda ash, and subsequently adding a limited quantity of water, a plastic mass results. The water and oil incorporate together because of the emulsifying power of the alkali and of the soap which forms. The oil and the water co-operate together to form the fluid component of the magma. The dry soda carbonate in taking up this water, as it soon does, evolves considerable heat and in turn the oleic acid in reacting upon the sodium carbonate evolves still further heat, so that the mass becomes spontaneously heated, thereby accelerating the internal reactions. One of these reactions is, of course, the liberation of carbon dioxide from the carbonate in saponifying the oleic acid. And this gas generating interiorly of the mass puffs it up into a more or less vesicular body. After completion of the reaction, if the proper amount of water has been employed, and after the mass is cooled down to ordinary temperature, it forms a light, fluffy and readily disintegrating body of dry soap. This mass is readily reduced to a fine powder, and the particles of the powder are also fluffy, since they result from breaking down the vesicular mass and are naturally in large part curvilinear. Particles such as these float in water and do not form the hard compact dough which is formed under similar circumstances by a soap powder consisting of dense, hard particles.

An illustrative formula setting forth my at present regarded preferred embodiment is made by mixing together in a suitable mixing device, such as a tub, or kettle with revolving stirrers, a charge consisting of 20 lbs. of red oil, 50 lbs. of soda ash and 15 quarts of water, or about a third of the amount of water necessary to completely hydrate the soda ash. The amount of soda ash is considerably larger than that equivalent to the red oil. The red oil is preferably run into the mixer first, this is immediately followed by the soda ash and then the water is quickly added. The mixture forms a pasty mass, the temperature of which spontaneously rises to about 130 F., and this paste is run from the mixer on to a cooling floor, where it is allowed to remain undisturbed and where it quickly cools and hardens. During the cooling operation, a peculiar phenomenon evinces itself. The mass undergoes a sort of disintegration whereby it becomes extremely friable and spongy, being intimately vesiculated by the evolved carbon dioxide, and swells in volume. The phenomenon is optically somewhat like that of the slaking of lime, except that in the case of the soap mixture described the expansion in volume is not nearly as great as that which occurs in the slaking of lime. The expansion which does occur, however, is sufficient to break up the hard lumps and particles into fine soft powdery material, which can be reduced to the size of the grains of ordinary soap powder by merely rubbing between the hands. Hence a very simple grinding machine may be used for reducing it to a powdered form, giving soap grains each of which is intimately porous or vesiculated. This expansive disintegration or self-pulverization, while not changing the product chemically, constitutes an improvement in the art of soap manufacture, in that the grinding machinery may be of extremely simple construction, so that the combined system of saponifying by the quick process above described, and grinding the spontaneously comminuted or disintegrated product, reduces the time of manufacture and cost of machinery, also the labor involved, to a minimum; which is a very important consideration in view of the great competition prevailing at the present time in the manufacture of such preparations.

I may, of course, use various other soap stocks with the red oil, or with the other fatty acids mentioned above, and for a cheap preparation may add a considerable proportion of rosin. I have, for instance, made up numerous compositions consisting of red oil and rosin, or still stock and rosin, in varying proportions. One formula, which I find fairly satisfactory for a cheap article, consists of 1 lb. each of red oil and rosin, 5 lbs. of soda and 3 pints of water. The rosin should be melted with the red oil before the addition with the soda ash and water.

Various abrasive materials may be added, if desired, such as tripoli, ground pumice stone, siliceous, or rotten stone, and the like. The usual detergent materials such as borax,

TRADE NOTES

Mess. Franz Fritzsche & Co., Hamburg, Germany, announce that Mr. Franz Traugott Fritzsche has retired from active duties; but will remain a silent partner in the firm. Dr. Leopold Ostermann is the only remaining active partner; but he will be assisted by Dr. W. Sievers, Mr. Walther Sonntag, and by his son, Mr. Carl Ostermann, who have been connected with the firm for some years, and who will hereafter be authorized to sign for the firm, and also Mr. J. F. Suhr, who has for some time had this same authority.

The American representatives are Rockhill & Victor, N. Y.

At a recent meeting of the Municipal Council of the city of Grasse, France, a decision was reached to erect a monument in one of the public squares to the late Mr. Leon Chiris. The feeling prevailed that there had been

insufficient public recognition of the services rendered to Grasse by Mr. Chiris, and it was agreed that the best plan would be to erect a suitable monument.

Mr. Leon Chiris was a great grandson of the founder of the house Antoine Chiris. During his life time he was honored by election to the Senate, and by being appointed an officer of the Legion of Honor. The posthumous honors will serve as a memorial to later generations.



MR. LEON CHRIS.

Lever Brothers, Ltd., the \$100,000,000 British soap concern, has issued 507,500 6 per cent. cumulative preferred shares at about \$5 a share. Of the \$100,000,000 authorized capital there has been issued to date, not including present issue, over \$40,000,000.

Mr. Pierre Cunisset-Carnot sailed for France on December 17 on *La France*, to spend the holidays with his relatives. He will return in January. Mr. Cunisset is a relative of Mr. George Chiris, president of Etablissements Antoine Chiris and Jeanearo Fils Réunis, Paris, and is studying American business conditions and methods, under the tutelage of Messrs. Euler and Bush, of the Antoine Chiris Co., New York.

Mr. C. Blair Leighton, treasurer and general manager of W. J. Bush & Co., Inc., New York, just returned from a protracted business tour of the United States,

Mr. Joseph R. Watkins, of Winona, Minn., a manufacturer of patent medicine, who died recently, left an estate valued at \$1,230,000. Of this amount an inheritance tax of \$34,288 was paid to the State of Minnesota.

Mr. J. Judd Mason, of J. Judd Mason & Co., sailed on the *Carmania*, December 7, for London, Paris and Lyons. He has just returned from a very good Canadian trip, in the interest of his principals, Descollonges Freres, Lyons, manufacturers of perfume synthetics.

In this connection it is interesting to note that Professor Grignard, of Nancy University and consulting chemist for Descollonges Freres, was one of the Nobel prize winners, who, on December 10, received the rewards of their efforts from the King of Sweden at Stockholm. This year the chemistry prize was divided between two distinguished savants, Professor Grignard being first named in the selection for his notable achievements in chemical research.

One of the most interesting events in Richmond, Va., recently was the celebration of the quarter century anniversary of the C. F. Sauer Co., manufacturers of flavoring extracts.

More than a hundred representative citizens of Richmond participated in the banquet that was held to mark the milestone of progress that was being passed. The banquet was held in the new and handsome home of the company, at Broad and Meadow streets, which also served to emphasize the success which has been achieved by this enterprising concern. The building was almost a fairyland, with myriad lights and fountains sparkling in the parked front under the influence of the electric effulgence which set off the spray in fantastic fashion.

Mr. Sauer and Mr. Samuel F. Dunstan received the guests and their lieutenants escorted the visitors through the modern establishment. Vats, labor-saving machinery and conveniences for employees all were admired. The plant, they all conceded, was a model in arrangement and everything seemed to have been designed for efficiency of work and purity of product.

But Richmond's recognition of the Sauer Company is less interesting to our readers than is the notable achievement of the man behind the factory. Mr. C. F. Sauer, the inspiring genius, was only seventeen years old a quarter of a century ago when he started the enterprise with only four or five employees. Now he employs 500 persons, including twenty-eight salesmen who visit every State and territory in the country. Mr. Sauer seemed to enjoy the interest which leading men displayed in his success. He was a gracious and popular host at the banquet.

Mr. R. Minty, of J. Palmer & Son, Ltd., perfumery, druggists' sundries, etc., Montreal, Ontario, was a recent visitor to New York City.



MR. C. F. SAUER.

Mr. E. J. de Francisco, of Paris, France, was reported recently to have been in Kansas City, Mo., while on a tour of this country for the purpose of selecting a site for a laboratory to establish an American branch of a Parisian cosmetics plant.

Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, in this city, granted a discharge from bankruptcy to the U. S. Mer-Ja Chemical Company, of New York City, on November 14. The liabilities of the concern were \$5,962.

Mr. F. J. Ach, president of the Canby, Ach & Canby Co., Dayton, O., was elected president of the National Coffee Roasters' Association, at the second annual convention held in this city at the Hotel Astor, November 13-15. Among others present were the following:

Mr. Robert M. Forbes, of the James H. Forbes Tea & Coffee Co., St. Louis, Mo. He was a member of the membership committee.

Mr. Charles Lewis, the James Heekin Co., Cincinnati. He presented the report of the delegation which visited Brazil.

Mr. Edwin J. Gillies, E. J. Gillies & Co., New York. Mr. Gillies delivered an interesting address on "Coffee Costs."

Mr. F. R. Seeman, Seeman Bros., New York.

Mr. A. H. Hartell, Jaburg Bros., New York.

Mr. A. J. Kasper, A. J. Kasper Co., Chicago.

Mr. T. P. Hinchman, Steele-Weddes Co., Chicago. He was a member of the legislative committee.

Mr. Louis Christophersen, of the St. Louis Coffee & Spice Mills, St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. J. E. Blackburn, of the Thomson & Taylor Spice Co., Chicago, Ill.

Mr. Hy. C. Grote, of the Edw. Western Tea & Spice Co., St. Louis, Mo.

N. A. R. D. Notes prints a photograph of the Richard Hudnut perfumery display at the last annual convention of the National Association of Retail Druggists in Milwaukee. The paper speaks highly of the display, which was in charge of Mr. W. Peck, Mr. W. Gorham and Mr. W. Caddell.

Mr. F. F. Ingram, of Detroit, Mich., contributed an extremely interesting article to the *American Druggist* for November on the subject: "The Parcels Post a Benefit to the Retail Druggist." As chairman of the transportation committee of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association, Mr. Ingram has worked assiduously and effectively in promoting the parcels post cause and his efforts have contributed in a considerable degree to the success of the movement.

Mr. J. N. Limbert, of Philadelphia, Pa., was a visitor to New York several times during the last month.

Mr. J. H. Gerathy, 24 Stone St., New York, who is well-known in the New York drug, oil and fine chemical market, will shortly take a trip to Porto Rico to look up the bay oil and bay rum industries. Mr. Gerathy is American representative for Messrs. H. Salle & Co., Paris, who are important handlers of aromatic gums, essential oils, and other raw materials for perfumers, etc.

Finlay Dicks Co., Manufacturers of LaValliere Perfumes and toilet articles, moved last month into their new and commodious buildings, No. 600 Magazine street, New Orleans. The main building which fronts three streets, has a floor space of 24,000 thousand square feet, and the three ware-houses have an additional floor space of 37,980 square feet. One of these ware-houses adjoins the main building, and the others are connected by a steel bridge, making it all together one of the largest and best equipped plants of the kind in the country. Dr. A. J. Guidry is the chemist and perfumer in charge of the manufacturing end of the business.

Mr. George V. Gross, of New York, was married to Miss Georgette Casanova, of Nogent le Rotrou, France, in Detroit, Michigan, on December 7. The ceremony was followed by a dinner, to which a few intimate friends were invited, in the Hotel Ponchartrain, Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Gross will shortly sail for France, where they will spend their honeymoon on the Riviera, and will return to New York some time in March.

Mr. Gross is agent in this country for Bernard-Escoffier Fils, Grasse, France, and A. Maschmeijer, Jr., Amsterdam, Holland.



MR. GEORGE V. GROSS.

The Liquid Carbonic Co. elected the following officers at its annual meeting last month: President and treasurer, Mr. Charles Minshall, former vice-president, to succeed Mr. Jacob Baur, deceased; vice-president, Mr. B. D. Baur; secretary, Mr. Walter K. McIntosh, to succeed Mr. C. F. Rauchfuss. Mr. McIntosh has been for years assistant secretary and credit manager of the company. The positions of general superintendent and general sales manager will be held by Mr. Oscar Baur and Mr. J. B. Greiner as before. These new officers announce a policy for the future of aggressive expansion within the limits of good business conservatism.

Mason Manufacturing Company of Woonsocket, R. I., which was established in 1837 for the manufacture of textile soaps, will be known in the future as the Standard Soap Manufacturing Company. The new corporation has been capitalized at \$50,000 with the following officers: President, George W. Carroll; vice-president, Fred. P. Fenton; Treasurer, William J. Brown. It is understood that the Standard Soap Manufacturing Company will be closely affiliated with the J. B. Farnum Company of Woonsocket, one of the oldest dyestuff and chemical concerns in New England.

Wayne Soap Co., Detroit, Mich., has filed notice of an increase of its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$75,000.

Mr. Henry P. Pfeiffer, president of the Pfeiffer Chemical Co., St. Louis, who recently returned from a tour of Europe, with his wife, was given a hearty reception by his

employees, who took the day off for the purpose on December 7. In return Mr. and Mrs. Pfeiffer entertained the many employees at luncheon, where there was appropriate speechmaking and an exchange of gifts.

The Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Makers' Club, at its November meeting, added the following new members to its ranks:

Elson & Brewer, Inc., New York City.
German Oil & Chemical Co., Chicago.
Buedingen Box & Label Co., Rochester, N. Y.
Swindell Bros., New York and Baltimore.

The election of officers was arranged to take place at the club's meeting on Wednesday, December 18, at Vogel-sang's restaurant and a new date was set for the annual Christmas dinner, which will be held Saturday, December 21, as it was found to be impossible for President Blocki and some of the other members to be present at the date which originally was set for this gladsome reunion. The inauguration of officers also will take place on the 21st and there will be speeches, with an entertaining programme, provided by Mr. George F. Merrell and his associates on the entertainment committee.

President Blocki has appointed also a committee on publicity, with Mr. Wood S. Rayburn, chairman; a committee on membership, with Mr. H. Bartold, chairman; and a committee on resolutions, with Mr. Charles E. Smith, chairman.

Mr. Ben Elson, of Elson & Brewer, of this city, will attend the annual Christmas dinner of the Chicago Perfumery, Soap and Extract Makers' Club, on December 21.

"I will now proceed to add to human knowledge," said one scientist.

"How will you do it?" asked the other.

"By taking some short word in popular use and causing several syllables to grow where there was but one."—*Washington Star*.

Mr. C. R. Peterson, Jr., took the witness stand before Judge L. T. Price in the Superior Court, San Francisco, recently, and testified against his father in a suit brought by Mr. C. R. Grosse to collect \$40,500 damages from Mr. Peterson, Sr., on contract. Mr. Grosse owned a secret formula for manufacturing soap that is claimed will wash clothes without rubbing. He sold it to Peterson Sr., and placed an order with the latter for 80,000 pounds of the first output of Peterson's factory in Fifteenth street. Peterson delivered the goods and soon afterward Grosse sold \$4,000 worth of it.

Mr. Peterson Jr. learned that his father had delivered an inferior soap to Grosse and had not used the formula given him. The young man testified that he spoke to his father about the matter and that his parent told him to mind his own business. The son followed the injunction by telling Mr. Grosse of what his father had done.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Vietor, whose marriage last month was reported in our November issue sailed for Europe on November 23 on the Steamship *Oceanic*. Their honeymoon abroad will last about two months. On their return to New York in the latter part of January they will make their permanent residence in this city.

Mr. Robert Buedingen, of Wm. Buedingen & Son, Rochester, N. Y., was a visitor to New York last month on business and pleasure. He was accompanied by Mrs. Buedingen. Together with Mr. Karl Voss, who is the manager of the New York office, he called on the local trade and reported good results.

Mr. Edward White, of the Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill., is one of the incorporators of a new transportation company which will operate steamboats between La Salle, Ill., and New Orleans.

Mr. Paul O. Hoerning, president of the Oil Products Co., 17 Battery Place, has just made a short trip throughout the east, and reports business very good among manufacturers of toilet preparations. Shortly after the present tariff went into effect, white mineral oil was held dutiable by the Treasury Department; but after personal protest by Mr. Hoerning to Acting Secretary Reynolds, the oil was admitted free of duty as a petroleum product.

Mr. Max Isermann, who recently underwent a severe operation is back again at his desk at Van Dyk & Co., New York City, and shortly after the first of the new year he will start off on a visit to the trade.

Mr. Gottfried Schumacher, of Dr. Mehrländer & Bergmann, Hamburg, Germany, sailed for home on the *Kaiserin Auguste Victoria*, December 12.

"Do you dye whiskers?"

"Yes," answered the barber.

"Do they fool anybody?"

"Seem to fool the man that wears 'em."—*Kansas City Journal*.

Cards have been received in New York announcing the marriage of Mr. A. E. A. Bettsworth, treasurer of W. J. Bush & Co., (Canada) Ltd., to Miss Jeanne Rambau, at Montreal, on December 14. The bridegroom's friends here have sent congratulations. Mr. and Mrs. Bettsworth sailed for England, December 17, on the *Mauretania*.

Confectioners' Supply & Importing Co., dealers in supplies and extracts, 134 West Broadway, New York City, made an assignment on December 2 to Julius J. Klein. Frank M. Concannon, treasurer, signed the deed of assignment.

Century Sales Co., Inc., manufacturer of toilet preparations, at 41 Lafayette street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy on November 20, with liabilities \$5,636 and assets \$2,612, consisting of stock \$260, machines \$356, accounts \$1,966, cash \$20, and books \$10. The company was incorporated on December 3, 1909, with capital stock \$5,000. Harry Augustus Skinner is president and is also a creditor for \$1,105. Another creditor is Geo. J. Johnston, \$2,000.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Following the recent amalgamation which created the Etablissements Antoine Chiris & Jeancard Fils Réunis, one founded in 1768 and the other in 1780, with ramifications in the Alpes-Maritimes, Algeria and in other parts of the world, much interest attaches to the recently issued announcement of the united concerns which we have received. There is historical value in the stories of progress made by both houses in the century that has gone and in the possibilities for the future.

In the chapter relating to the house of Antoine Chiris there are pictures of Mr. Leon Chiris and Mr. Georges Chiris, as well as Mr. Joseph Robert, Mr. Georges Vallois and Mr. William E. Raffard. For the house of Jeancard Fils & Co., Mr. Louis Jeancard naturally appears in the more prominent position, while pictures also are given of Mr. Leon Jeancard, Mr. Paul Jeancard and two other associates, Mr. Robert Ewald and Mr. Joseph Domenach.

The officers of the new concern are given as follows: President, Mr. Georges Chiris; vice-president, Mr. Paul Jeancard, with Messrs. Ewald, Vallois, Robert, Domenach and Raffard also as directors.

The announcement carries a price list which comprises the goods formerly dealt in by both houses and which the new concern will exploit to the best advantage.

Scientific and Industrial Bulletin of Roure-Bertrand Fils, of Grasse.—Series 3, No. 6, October, 1912.

The leading article of this important publication is entitled: "A Study of the Essential Oils of Cowslip," by MM. A. Goris, N. Mascré and Ch. Vischniac. It deals with the mode of Formation—Definite generative principles; their constitution—properties, localization of the ferment—Distribution of the ferment and the biosidii principles of the genus *Primula* and in the family of the *Primulaceae*.—Conclusions.

Section II of Part I includes a summarized study of certain essential oils. Part II is the Industrial Review. One very pregnant sentence on page 75, of this part, tells the story, in few words, of the rise in prices.

The authors say:

"The seeking, very natural after all, after a better existence, as well as the constant decrease in the rural population, makes the demands of labor more and more exacting, and when it is a question of arduous occupations, such as the cutting of lavender in the mountains, such labor is even disappearing completely, at least unless it be retained by excessive wages."

This reads almost like a report from our own Western States, where, during the harvesting season "hired help" is so hard to get, even at good wages.

There is a note on Absolute Essences, historical in character; and a good account of the situation on oils of geranium, orris, lavender, Bulgarian rose, etc. There is also an accurate resumé of the flower harvests of the South of France.

Part III is a "Review of Recent Publications on the Perfumes and Essential Oils."

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF SCHIMMEL & Co., (Fritzsche Brothers), Miltitz near Leipzig, Germany, October, 1912.—We welcome again the appearance of this contribution to

the essential oil industry, consisting of 164 pages of commercial notes and scientific information. Table of contents is as follows: Introduction—Commercial notes and scientific information on essential oils; chemical preparations and drugs; notes on recent research work. General—Bibliography; analytical; physical; pharmaco-physiological; phyto-physiological. Chemical:—Hydrocarbons; alcohols; aldehydes; ketones; phenols and phenol esters; acids; nitrogenous bodies. The frontispiece is an engraving showing Schimmel & Co.'s oil-distillery at Barrême, France, after the enlargement in 1912. Other illustrations are those of the Itinerant Lavender Distillery at Castellane, and the Distillation of Pine Needle Oil in Tyrol. Considerable space is devoted to Sicilian and Calabrian essential oils. There is a very interesting description of the lavender oil situation in Southern France as affected by the entrance of Schimmel & Co. into that industry as distillers. On the whole, this report well repays careful reading.

BOOK REVIEW.

AMERICAN PURE FOOD AND DRUG LAW, by James Westervelt, M. A., of the New York and New Jersey Bars, published by the Vernon Law Book Co., Kansas City, Mo.

This is a very comprehensive work of 1535 pages, in a convenient size, 6 in. x 9 in., arranged in two main sections, first, the federal laws, regulations, standards, etc., second, state laws, regulations, standards, etc. It has been the intention of Mr. Westervelt to prepare a text book that should be of as ready use to laymen as well as to lawyers. His point of view is interesting as he confesses freely to having some sympathy for manufacturers and wholesalers of foods and drugs. Mr. Westervelt has found in his practice that the majority of these men are not wilful law-breakers, and if some of them rebel against the rulings of Commissioners and other administrative officers, it must be remembered that the latter sometimes err or are unreasonable.

This work is not only complete up to the time of publication (June 1, 1912); but it will be a reliable guide in the future, for in most states the general lines have been laid down in the laws that have been passed to date.

Doubtless, the book will be revised yearly, and the annual expense involved in getting the revised edition of the book, will not be very severe.

We recommend the publishers for selecting the size of type that makes reading very easy, and for using a good grade of paper. We have subjected the work to several tests, which seem to indicate that it will meet the needs of the trade.

In the Supreme Court in this city on December 7, Justice McCall dismissed Mr. Alexander Gimonet's law action against Messrs. Henry and George Klotz, of Paris, and Emil Utard, who operate a perfumery business under the name of Ed. Pinaud. Counsel for Mr. Utard demurred to the complaint on the ground that it set forth two causes of action. Mr. Gimonet sought to recover damages for profits on an invention and to compel the defendants to reassign the patent to him. The plaintiff can, if he wishes, start two separate actions, but his intention was not known at this writing.

IN MEMORIAM OF DEPARTED FRIENDS.

FREDERICK A. ROBINSON, soap manufacturer. Malden, Mass., December, 1907.

WILLIAM S. HEMPSTEAD, soaps, New London, Conn., December, 1907.

CHARLES C. HINCHMAN, Michigan Drug Co., Detroit, Mich., December, 1908.

GEORGE BURWELL, pharmacist, Melrose Highlands, Mass., December, 1908.

JOHN HALL, father of George Hall, of the United Perfume Co., Boston, Mass., December, 1909.

CHARLES THOMAS, director of Christopher Thomas Bros., soaps, Bristol, Eng., December, 1909.

WILLIAM WRIGLEY, of the Wrigley Manufacturing Co., soaps, Philadelphia, Pa., December, 1909.

LOUIS DOHME, Sharp & Dohme, Baltimore, December, 1910.

HARRY S. MCCLUNE, salesman for W. & H. Walker, soaps, Pittsburgh, Pa., December, 1910.

T. M. CURTIS, drug broker, New York, December, 1911.

CLIFFORD RAMSDELL, of Daggett & Ramsdell, New York City, December, 1911.

ABRAHAM BRAYSHAW, of the Mexican Amole Soap Co., Peoria, Ill., December, 1911.

CALVIN HOTCHKISS, son of the president of the H. G. H. Essential Oil Co., Lyons, N. Y., December, 1911.

Dr. Louis Schaefer.

Dr. Louis Schaefer, president of the Schaefer Alkaloidal Works, Maywood, N. J., prominent in chemical manufacturing enterprises



DR. LOUIS SCHAEFER.

and an authority upon various pharmaceutical and medical subjects, died at his home in this city on November 26, at the age of 56. His death was due to pneumonia, complicated with acute enlargement of the heart and followed closely the weakening effects of an attack of ptomaine poisoning. The funeral was held at his New York home, 10 St. Nicholas place, on November 29, and the interment was made in the family plot at Evergreen Cemetery, Paterson, N. J.

Dr. Schaefer was married twice, his first wife having died ten years ago. His second wife, three daughters and a son survive. The son, Mr. Eugene Schaefer, is associated in the management of the Alkaloidal Works. Dr. Schaefer was a man of brilliant attainments and possessed a wonderful knowledge of chemistry. He had countless friends, socially, professionally and in business, both in this country and Germany. He was a member of the New York Drug and Chemical Club, of the American Society of Chemical Industry and of many other organizations.

Dr. Schaefer was born in Stuttgart, Germany, in 1856, obtained his preparatory education in that city, studied at the Tuebingen and Kiel Universities, later

receiving the degree of Ph.D. at Freiburg University. His first trend was toward mathematics, but later he selected pharmaceutical chemistry as offering more possibilities and became associated with C. F. Boehringer & Soehne, soon becoming director general of the plant at Mannheim, where he remained for sixteen years. He came to the United States in 1894 and the Schaefer Alkaloidal Works, with several other enterprises, form a monument to his industry.

To Dr. Schaefer's research work is due many developments in the manufacture of vanillin, cocaine, caffeine and similar products in which lines he was a pioneer. The Haarman-De Laire-Schaefer Co., making a specialty of perfumery synthetics, the Standard Essence Co. for vanillin, and the Thorium Co. were all established and managed by him.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Glycola Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, \$75,000 capitalization, chemists, druggists, etc., has been incorporated in this State by Dr. J. H. Patrick, Dr. F. K. Ruff and H. Brenwasser, Ph.D., all of New York City.

Zenith Products Co., Inc., New York City, manufacture and deal in toilet preparations, metal and furniture polishes, etc., capitalization of \$100,000, has been organized in Manhattan Borough by T. F. Carroll, J. Bayer, Jr., and G. H. Peiser, of New York City.

Limbert Bros., Inc., Manhattan Borough, New York City, confectioners' supplies, has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital by Steven Limbert, H. H. Williamson and George F. Cornwell, of 102 Park street, Montclair, N. J.

American Metal Package Corporation, Newark, N. J., has been incorporated with \$150,000 capital to manufacture metal packages and boxes by B. L. Behrendt, E. E. Kaufer, Brooklyn, N. Y., and S. Harber, of Union Hill, N. J.

Nestly Perfumery Co., Manhattan Borough, New York City, has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital to manufacture perfumes, toilet waters, lotions, brilliants, soaps, etc., by Joseph Stiner, Louis Stern and Isaac Stern, Berkeley Hotel, New York.

Floating Castile Soap Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., has been chartered in the Province of Ontario.

Cosmo Buttermilk Soap Co., Upper Sandusky, O., capitalization of \$10,000, has been chartered in Ohio by J. W. T. Davis.

Standard Soap Co., Woonsocket, R. I., \$50,000, has been incorporated by William J. Brown, George W. Carroll and Fred P. Fenton.

Bear Manufacturing Co., Terre Haute, Ind., makers of concentrated toilets and barbers' specialties, which recently enlarged its plant, now has double its former floor space and has added improvements to facilitate the manufacture and handling of its products. A printing plant has been added to the company's equipment.

Pompeian Olive Oil Co., which decided several months ago to move from Washington, D. C., to Baltimore, Md., as announced in this journal, has leased the entire third floor and basement of a large building at Concord and Pratt streets, Baltimore, where its headquarters and laboratories will be located in the future.

PROCESS OF MAKING SOAP POWDERS.

(Continued from page 241.)

and the like, or fillers such as sodium sulfate, talc, etc., may also be introduced.

For certain purposes, where a very caustic product is desired, I make use of caustic soda or caustic potash in small amount in connection with the described substances. Such a mixture may be made by mixing 2 lbs. or so of red oil, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of soda ash and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of caustic soda, to which is added about 3 pints of water. Under certain circumstances, I find it possible to add the water through the agency of washing soda. Crystallized sodium carbonate contains some 60% of water, and by grinding the crystals, or crushing them and mixing with the soda ash and red oil, the water may be added in that form, and I find under certain circumstances that this is a useful method of procedure, but it affords the disadvantage of making a rather denser product, which does not heat spontaneously to the same temperature, and which often times requires artificial heat to bring about the desired reaction. The denser product which is produced by this method does not yield as soluble a soap as the products above mentioned. It is better to add the quantity of water necessary directly in lieu of using crystallized sodium carbonate to furnish it. I have, however, observed that when caustic soda is introduced into the soap powder for the purpose of making a caustic preparation for certain purposes, that if the process is conducted by the direct addition of water, that the resulting soap powder is disposed to exhibit slight hygroscopic properties which often times are undesirable. If, however, it is made through the addition of washing soda to supply water for the reaction, the product is of a satisfactory character, and may be preserved for a long period of time without becoming damp or lumpy. Crystallized carbonate of soda may be therefore used to some extent in connection with mixtures containing caustic soda.

Suitable formulæ illustrative of these methods of operation comprises, for a non-caustic preparation, 2 lbs. of red oil, 4 lbs. of soda ash and 4 lbs. of carbonate of soda crystals. The caustic preparation may be made by mixing 1 lb. of mixed fatty acids or still stock, 1 lb. of red oil, 4 lbs. of soda ash, 1 lb. of caustic soda and 3 lbs. of carbonate of soda crystals. Gentle heating often facilitates the reaction and tends to make a more uniform product where the water is supplied through the agency of the crystallized carbonate of soda. While it is desirable in this case to crush the crystallized soda so as to pass, say, a 20 mesh sieve, I have also operated with a much coarser material, and even with the large crystals themselves.

For textile work it is sometimes desirable to have a considerable proportion of potash present in the soap powder, and a suitable composition containing potash is made by treating in a similar manner 25 parts of potash, 25 parts of soda ash, 20 parts of red oil and 10 parts of still stock to which are added some 10 or 15 parts of water.

Various perfuming agents may be used in these mixtures, such, for instance, as small percentages of safrol, oil of mirbane, oil of lemon grass and the like.

The soap composition made with washing soda crystals is better adapted for compression or formation into cakes or chip soap than is that made by the employment of soda ash and water. I find it possible to make solid cakes of attractive appearance containing considerably more saponified matter than is desirable in the use of soap powders. I also find it possible to incorporate abrasive, or filling material or detergent material, as well as hydro-carbon bodies, such as naphtha or kerosene. It is also possible to add carbolic acid, pine tar and the like, or carbonate or sulfate of ammonia, to get a soap having special detergent properties.

Instead of using water alone in making soap products above mentioned, I may, of course, use solutions such, for instance, as a solution of silicate of soda. For making soap powder, the process should, however, be preferably conducted along the lines set forth above; that is to say, a predominating amount of soda ash should be mixed with a lesser amount of free fatty acid, preferably red oil, and

preferably with water in an amount intermediate the quantity of soap stock and the quantity of soda ash employed, whereby reaction rapidly occurs and a pasty material is produced having by virtue of the spontaneous heating occurring from the soap making process and the heat developed by the hydration of the soda ash, its soap stock completely saponified furnishing a product which on cooling expansively comminutes or disintegrates to form pulverulent, or partially pulverized, saponaceous material capable of being rapidly and efficiently ground or sifted to the degree of fineness required in commercial soap powders.

While the specific method of mixing as above set forth is to be recommended, the procedure may be varied through the addition of the ingredients in different ways or sequence. Hot water may be used if desired and the addition of the water may be made gradual. It should be observed that the amount of water used is insufficient to dissolve the alkali employed; whereby hydrated or partially hydrated carbonated alkali results. The partially hydrated carbonated alkali also may be obtained by mixing a nearly anhydrous alkali such as soda ash with a hydrated alkali such as washing soda, with the disadvantage however, that with the latter mixture less spontaneous heating occurs.

Having described my invention, to the details of which I, of course, do not wish to be limited, what I claim is:

1. The process of making a soap product which comprises mingling a free fatty acid with dry soda ash and water in amount sufficient to institute a reaction while insufficient for the solution of said soda ash, said mingling being done at ordinary temperatures, allowing the mixture to heat spontaneously until a self-disintegrating product is obtained and to cool undisturbed, and comminuting the product.

2. The process of making a soap product which comprises mingling about 2 parts of red oil, about 5 parts of dry soda ash and about 3 parts of water, said mingling being done at ordinary temperatures, allowing the mixture to heat spontaneously until a self-disintegrating product is obtained and to cool undisturbed, and comminuting the product.

3. The process of making a soap product which comprises mingling a free fatty acid with an alkaline composition capable of developing heat on hydration, mixing with water in amount sufficient to develop such heat while insufficient to dissolve such alkaline composition, said mixing being done at ordinary temperatures, and allowing the mixture to heat spontaneously until a self-disintegrating product is obtained and to cool undisturbed.

4. The process of making a soap product which comprises mixing a fatty acid with a dry carbonate of soda, and thereafter admixing water in amount insufficient to dissolve such carbonate, allowing the mixture to heat spontaneously until a self-disintegrating product is obtained and allowing the mixture to cool undisturbed, said admixture being performed at ordinary temperatures.

5. The process of making a soap product which comprises admixing red oil with a dry carbonate of soda, thereafter adding water in amount insufficient to dissolve such carbonate, allowing the mixture to heat spontaneously until a self-disintegrating product is obtained and allowing the mixture to cool undisturbed, said addition and admixture being performed at ordinary temperatures.

In testimony whereof I have affixed my signature in presence of two witnesses.

CARLETON ELLIS.

Witnesses: HARRY W. BROWN, BIRDELLA M. ELLIS.

Patent for Vegetable Soaps.

German Patent 250,164, April 13, 1911. J. Leimdörfer. —In the manufacture of vegetable soaps, in addition to the ordinary fats and fatty acids, oxidized (blown), polymerized, fats, fatty acids, or their derivatives containing H₂ or acid radicles, or their mixture, are saponified as completely as possible with the employment of the amount of alkali corresponding to the alkali excess technically necessary for the formation of normal fatty acid salts. Examples detailed.

THE AMERICAN PERFUMER

PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

			<i>Mangrani</i> 50429	
43341	11889	12285		59923
	TABLE TALK 58809		61451	
		61014		11201
43252	61396	ROSE ROSEE 61496	62540	
		FLA-VO 62939		52129
43253	TIURPOLI. 65378	64658	RIP 64843	
	65776		65750	STEEL DUST 66244
1045629	VOLCAN	65483		66463
	THISISA 65945		66005	
1045828		65998		
			66170	

NOTE TO READERS.

This department is conducted under the general supervision of a very competent patent and trade mark attorney. This report of patents, trade marks, labels and designs is compiled from the official records of the Patent Office in Washington, D. C. We include everything relating to the four co-ordinate branches of the essential oil industry, viz.: Perfumes, Soap, Flavoring Extracts and Toilet Preparations.

The trade marks shown above are described under the heading "Trade Marks Applied For," and are those for which registration has been *allowed*, but not yet *issued*.

All inquiries relating to patents, trade marks, labels, copyrights, etc., should be addressed to

PATENT AND TRADE MARK DEPT.,
Perfumer Pub. Co. 80 Maiden Lane, New York.

PATENTS GRANTED.

1,045,629.—COLLAPSIBLE TUBE.—Charles Henry Stuart, Newark, N. Y. Filed Nov. 15, 1911. Serial No. 660,315. (Cl. 221—60.)

The herein described combined collapsible tube and closure therefor, said tube having a neck formed with an outlet bore, a solid portion around said bore and a diaphragm formed in the bore of the neck at a point inward from the inner end, and a screw having a threaded portion of a length to pass through said diaphragm and have

the forward end of the threaded portion engage the diaphragm, and the said diaphragm being sufficiently thin to produce, when engaged by the threaded portion of the screw, a thin flexible edge forming a wall defining the outlet orifice at the diaphragm, the said edge having a clinging action on the screw during repeated insertions and withdrawals of the latter, and the bore of the neck outside of the diaphragm being of a length to guide the screw and to retain the same without engagement with the diaphragm until it is desired to force a threaded portion of the screw through the diaphragm.

1,045,828.—SOAP-SHAVING MACHINE.—Henry R. Evans, New York, N. Y., assignor to Granulator Soap Company, a Corporation of New York. Filed Apr. 27, 1910. Serial No. 557,898. (Cl. 146—9.)

1. In a soap-shaving machine, a receptacle for the soap, a cutter for shaving the soap, a central longitudinal spindle secured within the receptacle for centering the cakes of soap, a member mounted rotatably thereon to revolve during the cutting process and engaging the cakes of soap to lock them together and cause them to revolve with said member about the spindle.

DESIGNS PATENTED.

43,252.—CAN-TOP.—Frank S. Hyatt, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed Aug. 18, 1911. Serial No. 644,881. Term of patent 7 years. The ornamental design for a can top, as shown.

- 43,253.—CAN-TOP.—Frank S. Hyatt, Brooklyn, N. Y. Filed Aug. 18, 1911. Serial No. 644,882. Term of patent 7 years. The ornamental design for a can top, as shown.
- 43,341.—VANITY-BOX.—Adolph C. Recker, Oakville, Conn., assignor to Waterbury Manufacturing Co., Waterbury, Conn., a Corporation. Filed May 31, 1912. Serial No. 700,852. Term of patent 7 years. The ornamental design for a vanity box as shown.

TRADE MARKS REGISTERED.

- 89,187.—Face-Wax for the Prevention and Removal of Wrinkles.—The Juliet Co., New York, N. Y. Filed February 19, 1912. Serial No. 61,614. Published July 16, 1912.
- 89,221.—Talcum Powder, Sachet Powders, Cold Creams and Perfumes.—Wm. H. Brown & Bro. Co., Baltimore, Md. Filed June 15, 1912. Serial No. 64,221. Published September 24, 1912.
- 89,226.—Liquid and Powdered Perfumes.—Colgate & Co., Jersey City, N. J., and New York, N. Y. Filed April 26, 1912. Serial No. 63,151. Published September 24, 1912.
- 89,231.—Ointment or Cream for the Complexion.—Jay V. Daniels, Chicago, Ill. Filed August 11, 1911. Serial No. 58,141. Published September 24, 1912.
- 89,259.—Hair Remedies.—Frank A. Gray, Kansas City, Mo. Filed July 1, 1912. Serial No. 64,516. Published October 1, 1912.
- 89,270.—Salves for Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Skin.—Peter A. Joyce, Detroit, Mich. Filed June 12, 1912. Serial No. 64,131. Published September 24, 1912.
- 89,294.—Ointment and Salve to Treat Skin Diseases.—Bernard Robinson, Omaha, Neb. Filed June 25, 1912. Serial No. 64,373. Published October 1, 1912.
- 89,296.—Deodorizers, Disinfectants, Toilet Preparations, and Remedies for Certain Named Ailments.—Eugen Schäffer, Berlin, Germany. Filed October 10, 1911. Serial No. 59,092. Published October 1, 1912.
- 89,311.—Foot Powders.—Edward C. Wach, Chicago, Ill. Filed July 10, 1912. Serial No. 64,031. Published October 1, 1912.
- 89,312.—Hair Tonic.—Warsaw Brothers, New York, N. Y. Filed June 6, 1912. Serial No. 64,031. Published September 24, 1912.
- 89,313.—Toilet Powders.—E. Wertheimer & Cie., Paris, France. Filed June 11, 1912. Serial No. 64,115. Published September 24, 1912.
- 89,332.—Flavoring Extracts for Artificial Alcoholic Drinks.—Peter J. Bertucci, New Orleans, La. Filed April 1, 1912. Serial No. 62,559. Published August 20, 1912.
- 89,338.—Talcum Powder, Perfume, Toilet Water, Sachet-Powder, and Cold-Cream.—The Citizens' Wholesale Supply Co., Columbus, Ohio. Filed June 17, 1912. Serial No. 64,224. Published October 8, 1912.
- 89,367.—Certain Named Toilet Preparations.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. Filed February 15, 1912. Serial No. 61,478. Published October 8, 1912.
- 89,368.—Perfumes.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. Filed February 15, 1912. Serial No. 61,493. Published October 8, 1912.
- 89,376.—Laundry Tablets Used in Washing and Cleaning.—James F. Kane, Pittston, Pa. Filed September 19, 1911. Serial No. 58,714. Published October 1, 1912.
- 89,381.—Facial and Massage Creams.—John S. Lees, Pittsburgh, Pa. Filed July 2, 1912. Serial No. 64,533. Published October 8, 1912.

- 89,404.—Face-Creams in Brick Form and Face-Powders.—Charles H. Yates, Toledo, Ohio. Filed June 13, 1912. Serial No. 64,157. Published October 8, 1912.
- 89,406.—Borated Talcum Powder.—Albert C. Manganiello, New York, N. Y. Filed July 26, 1912. Serial No. 64,947. Published October 8, 1912.

LABELS REGISTERED.

- 16,669.—Title: "Dynamite Castile Soap Powder." (For Soap Powder).—Rome Soap Manufacturing Company, Rome, N. Y. Filed November 11, 1912.
- 16,677.—Title: "Farola." (For Washing-Powder).—Armour and Company, Chicago, Ill. Filed October 23, 1912.
- 16,696.—Title: "Mentha Peps." (For Flavoring).—Charles T. O'Brien, Anderson, Ind. Filed October 28, 1912.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

- 11,201.—Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. (Filed Aug. 2, 1905. Claims use since about May 1, 1904.)—A preparation for preventing dandruff and other ailments and diseases of the scalp.
- 11,889.—Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. (Filed Aug. 22, 1905. Under ten-year proviso. Claims use since about 1890. The picture being a fanciful one.)—Hair Dye.
- 12,285.—Van Vleet-Mansfield Drug Co., Memphis, Tenn. (Filed Sept. 6, 1905. The picture being fanciful. Claims use since about January, 1870.)—Hair Restorer.
- 50,429.—Mangrane Hermanos, Raison Sociale Societe Privilegee, Tortosa, Spain. (Filed June 18, 1910. Claims use since Dec. 18, 1909.)—Olive Oil.
- 52,129.—Thomas Thoin, West Springfield, Mass. (Filed Oct. 5, 1910. Claims use since on or about Oct. 1, 1904.)—A Liquid Preparation to Aid in Washing.
- 58,809.—Rust-Parker-Martin Co., Duluth, Minn. (Filed Sept. 22, 1911. Claims use since Nov. 1, 1910.)—Flavoring Extracts, Olive Oil, etc.
- 59,923.—Frank B. Howard, Norfolk, Va. (Filed Nov. 25, 1911. Claims use since Nov. 11, 1911.)—Soda Water Syrup.
- 61,014.—S. Gumpert & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Filed Jan. 25, 1912. The words "S. Gumpert & Co." being disclaimed. Claims use since Mar. 1, 1903.)—A combination for Flavoring for Cake-Icings.
- 61,396.—Marie Adele Archer, New York, N. Y. (Filed Feb. 9, 1912. Claims use since November, 1911.)—A Toilet Lotion.
- 61,451.—Gilbert Bros. & Co., Baltimore, Md. (Filed Feb. 13, 1912. No claim for the use of the printed matter appearing upon the drawing. Claims use since Jan. 1, 1912.)—Talcum Powder.
- 61,496.—Richard Hudnut, New York, N. Y. (Filed Feb. 15, 1912. Claims use since June, 1910.)—Perfumes and Sachet Powders.
- 62,540.—F. E. Fowler, New Bedford, Mass. (Filed Mar. 30, 1912. Under ten-year proviso. Claims use since Dec. 1, 1892.)—Flavoring Extracts, etc.
- 62,939.—We-Li-Ka Mfg. Co., Memphis, Tenn. (Filed Apr. 16, 1912. Claims use since Feb. 15, 1912.)—Imitation Flavoring Extracts.
- 64,658.—Imperial Soap and Oil Co., Oklahoma, Okla. (Filed July 10, 1912. Claims use since June 1, 1912.)—Soap.
- 64,843.—Young & Co., Coatesville, Pa. (Filed July 20, 1912. Claims use since March, 1909.)—A Soap Compound.
- 64,919.—Philo-Hay Spec. Co., Newark, N. J. (Filed July 25, 1912. Claims use since July 1, 1912.)—Toilet Cream and Bath Powder.
- 65,378.—Edgar Levinstein, Boston, Mass. (Filed Aug. 22, 1912. Claims use since Feb. 1, 1912.)—A certain kind of oil (one of the principal elements of which is turpentine).

(Continued on page 252.)

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE AND MARKET REPORT

ALGERIA.

GERANIUM OIL.—African geranium oil is now at an enhanced price. It is necessary to go back more than twenty years to find rates as high as those ruling at the present moment. The cultivators, discouraged by low prices which yielded them practically no profit, decided to abandon the cultivation of the pelargonium plants from which the oil is distilled, and this determination was encouraged by the increasing profit they were able to derive from the cultivation of the vine, since Algerian wines, especially Algerian claret, began to be popular among wine drinkers. The result was that the production of essential oil, which averaged about 40,000 kilos. per annum, fell last year to 20,000 kilos. This year's harvest has not been a brilliant one, the first cuttings having been well below what was expected. The increase in value of the oil, which commenced two years ago, has now assumed rather alarming dimensions, and the value of the oil is now about \$6.50@7 a pound, and all second-hand parcels are eagerly bought. It is impossible to foresee the end of this movement upwards, but it is certain that under the influence of these high prices new plantations will be laid down, and certainly in two years' time prices will settle down towards the normal value.

FRANCE.

GRASSE.—We have received the following report of the flower crops during the latter half of this year:

JASMIN.—This crop is gathered from the middle of July to September, and the total production was not over one-third of the normal crop. It was hoped that the month of October would produce some warm weather so as to make up the deficiencies in the previous months, but the temperature was unfavorable, and not only was the crop poor, but the yield from the flowers was much lower than usual.

CASSIE.—The crop of this important flower was relatively less than that of Jasmin. Ordinarily the gathering begins about the middle of December; but the total production was negligible. Practically the only cassie products that can be obtained are those remaining from last year.

TUBEROSE.—This crop was about normal.

BOIS DE ROSE.—A rise in price of this oil is due to two causes; first, a reduction in the quantity of wood cut, and second, the increase in the demand for the oil. It is being used more and more to replace other products, and large quantities are also taken by manufacturers of synthetics who extract certain constituents.

LAVENDER.—Although the production of lavender this year is practically sufficient to meet all needs, the increased price is due very largely to the increased cost of production. Competition among the flower buyers is partly responsible for the rise in the price of cuttings, and another important reason is that the gatherers are receiving the best qualities of oil, however, of course, taken up first, and what is now held by first hands is not yet as good.

PETITGRAIN.—The practical cessation in shipments from Paraguay is, of course, responsible for the rise in this oil, and, of course, the French oil would meet with a greater demand. If the orange growers in this section would show greater willingness to trim their trees, our production here would be greater.

FRENCH GUIANA.

ROSEWOOD OIL.—The drought prevailing for several months recently in French Guiana has very seriously impeded the manufacture of rosewood oil, and it is feared that supplies may give out before existing contracts are filled. The high prices now ruling for the wood renders

the industry unremunerative. The variation in the exports during the last three years are shown in the following table, by which it will be seen that there has been a great increase in the quantity of oil and wood exported during the last two years:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Wood—			
Quantity	265 tons	1,262 tons	269 tons
Value	19,875 fr.	94,628 fr.	20,175 fr.
Essential Oil—			
Quantity	12,497 kilos.	22,066 kilos.	46,642 kilos.
Value	312,400 fr.	551,650 fr.	1,075,050 fr.

The abnormal figures for 1910 appear to include 1,000 tons of wood erroneously described as rosewood.

GREECE.

OLIVE CROP.—Consul General William H. Gale, of Athens, reports that, owing to a continuation of the dry weather during September and the first half of October, the prospects of the olive crop are even less promising than they were a month ago. It is officially estimated that the yield for the entire Kingdom will be only 6,800,000 okes, or approximately 2,229,000 gallons. The total yield of olive oil in Greece in 1911 is estimated at 21,000,000 gallons. The crop this year is expected to amount to less than 60 per cent. of this total. The retail price of olive oil in 1911 was 10 cents per pound, as against 13 cents in 1910.

TRINIDAD.

SANDALWOOD PLANTING.—Along with other forest trees sandalwood is being planted on the Government reservations. It is thought that local climatic and soil conditions are ideal for the growing of sandalwood, and with the good market prices for this article it is hoped that a valuable product will be added to the exports of the colony.

SOAP.—The consumption of soap in Trinidad in 1911 was 3,343,889 lbs., valued at \$32,524, of which 3,104,951 lbs. were from the United Kingdom, Canada being second, with 2,291,152 lbs.

THE DOMESTIC MARKET.

The situation in regard to Messina oils is very interesting. There has been an advance in the primary market during the past two months from \$1.70 to \$2.00, and spot oil in this market is quoted at about \$2.20. The stocks left over from last season in Messina, were brought up by speculators last spring, and most of it has since been sold. There remained, therefore, very little for bulking with this season's oil.

The new oil is coming into the market very slowly, and reliable reports seems to indicate that the yield will be smaller than last year. The large crops of a few years ago were due largely to the widespread use of fertilizers; but this practice of enriching the earth seems to have had the effect of overtaxing the trees and eventually cutting down their productiveness. Furthermore, the acreage devoted to lemon cultivation has not been increased enough to keep pace with the increasing demand, and during September and October there were severe rains that had the effect of retarding the ripening of the fruit.

Early this year one of the principal shippers sold new crop oil short in an attempt to depress the spot market and cover himself at lower figures. These offers were made at \$1.10 per lb. and were taken up by speculators who resold to shippers at a profit.

Now that the time of delivery is at hand, the shippers have made a demand for their oil, and it seems that the original short-seller faces a big loss on account of the rise that has taken place in the market.

The course of the market in this country will probably continue upward, and consumers who hold off on their

PRICES IN THE NEW YORK MARKET

(It should be borne in mind by purchasers that the market quotations in this journal are quantity prices.
For very small orders the prices would be slightly higher.)

Almond, Bitter .....per lb.	\$3.50	Lemon	2.10	BEANS.	
" F. F. P. A.....	4.50	Lemongrass	1.60-1.70	Tonka Beans, Angostura....	6.50
" Artificial .....	.55	Limes, expressed	2.25	" Para	3.00
" Sweet True .....	.60-.65	" distilled .....	.50	Vanilla Beans, Mexican.....	4.00-6.00
" Peach-Kernel .....	.25-.30	Linaloe	2.75	" " Cut..	3.25-3.50
Amber, Crude .....	.15	Mace, distilled .....	.75	" " Bourbon	3.40-4.25
" Rectified .....	.30	Mustard Seed, gen.....	8.50	" " Tahiti	2.25-2.50
Anise	1.60	" artificial	2.00	SUNDRIES.	
Bay, Porto Rico	2.90	Mirbane, rect.....	.12	Ambergris, black ....(oz.)	15.00-20.00
Bay	2.75	Neroli, petale	30.00-40.00	" gray	25.00-27.50
Bergamot, 35%-36%	6.50	" artificial	12.00-17.00	Civet, horns	1.75-2.00
Birch (Sweet)	1.75	Nutmeg .....	.80	Chalk, precipitated .....	.04 1/4-.06
Bois de Rose, Femelle.....	4.00	Opoponax	7.00	Cologne Spirit	(gal.) 2.65-3.10
Cade .....	.20	Orange, bitter	2.80	Cumarin	3.50
Cajeput .....	.60	" sweet	2.75	Heliotropine	1.60
Camphor .....	.12	Origanum .....	.40-.60	Menthol	12.00
Caraway Seed	1.00	Orris Root, concrete ..(oz.)	3.50-5.00	Musk, Cab., pods.....(oz.)	10.00
Cardamon	20.00-25.00	" absolute ..(oz.)	28.50-32.00	" grain	15.00
Carvol	2.00	Patchouly	3.00-3.60	" Tonquin, pods....	13.00-16.00
Cassia, 75-80%, Technical...	.90	Pennyroyal	1.10	" grains	21.00-24.00
" Lead free	1.05	Peppermint	2.85-3.30	" Artificial, per lb.....	1.50-3.00
" Redistilled	1.40	Petit Grain, South American.	4.25	Orris Root, Florentine, whole.	.14
Cedar, Leaf .....	.45	" " French	8.00	Orris Root, powdered and	
" Wood .....	.18	Pimento	1.75	granulated .....	.18
Cinnamon, Ceylon	6.50-14.00	Rose	(oz.) 12.00-16.00	Talc, Italian	(ton) 32.00-35.00
Citronella .....	.39	Rosemary, French .....	.80	" French	25.00-30.00
Cloves	1.40	" Spanish .....	.50	" Domestic	15.00-25.00
Copaiba	1.15-1.25	Rue	4.00	Terpineol .....	.35-.45
Coriander	6.00-9.00	Safrol .....	.45	Thymol	1.70
Croton	1.10	Sandalwood, East India....	5.25-5.50	Vanillin	(oz.) .33-.36
Cubebs	3.50	" West India.....	1.60	SOAP MATERIALS.	
Erigeron	2.00	Sassafras, artificial .....	.32	Cocoanut oil, Cochin, 10 3/4 c.; Ceylon,	
Eucalyptus, Australian, 70%..	.50	" natural .....	.75	9 1/4 c.	
Fennel, Sweet	1.50-1.60	Savin	1.40	Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, 40c.;	
" Bitter .....	.75	Spearmint	5.00	winter yellow, 6 1/2 @ 7 c.	
Geranium, African	7.25	Spruce .....	.50	Grease, brown, 5 1/4 @ 5 3/4 c.; yellow,	
" Bourbon	7.00	Tansy	3.80	5 3/4 @ 6 1/4 c.	
" French	11.00	Thyme, red	1.10	Olive oil, denatured, 90c.	
" Turkish	3.50	" white	1.30	Olive oil, foots, prime, 8c.	
Ginger	6.50	Vetivert, Bourbon	6.00-7.00	Palm oil, Lagos, 7 1/4 c.; red, prime,	
Gingergrass	1.75-2.00	" Indian	30.00-40.00	6 1/2 c.	
Hemlock .....	.55	Wintergreen, artificial .....	.34-.36	Peanut, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2 c.	
Juniper Berries, twice rect....	1.00	" genuine	4.50-5.00	Rosin, water white, \$9.25.	
Kananga, Java	3.50	Wormwood	6.00	Soya Bean oil, 6 1/2 c.	
Lavender, English	12.00	Ylang-Ylang	30.00-40.00	Tallow, city, 6 1/4 @ 6 1/2 c. (hhd.)	
" Cultivated	6.00			Chemicals, borax, 3 1/2 @ 4 c.; caustic	
" Fleurs	3.25-3.75			soda, 80 p. c. basis of 60 p. c., \$1.65.	
" U. S. P.	2.75-3.00				
" (Spike)	1.10-1.25				

purchases expecting a decline will undoubtedly be disappointed.

In regard to orange, much the same situation exists. There was a rise from \$1.70 to \$2.20 (ex duty) in about one month and there is no prospect of any easing in the market.

BERGAMOT.—There has been continual advance in the Sicilian markets, and \$7 quotation in the near future may be looked for.

SANDALWOOD.—The price of wood in the East Indian markets is about double of what it was a year ago, and this is directly responsible for the remarkable rise in the oil. Local quotations are from \$5.25 to \$5.50.

BEANS.

According to reliable reports, the crop of Bourbon vanilla beans will not be as large as at first estimated. Indications are now that it will be about 500,000 lbs., al-

though it may not quite reach that figure. The French buyers have continued to bear the market in Paris, in order to cover themselves at lower figures, but they have not succeeded. The only cheap lots sold were those of poor quality, and also those recured or having a creosotic odor. There is likely to be an advance in the market when the Paris buyers come in.

Madagascar seems to be the key note of the situation, as it will probably give a good yield in spite of the recent damage by cyclones. The flowering of the new crop is not very encouraging, and 1913-1914 yield may not be over 25% of the normal.

Reports from Mexico indicate that there will be about 100,000 lbs. cuts, and 200,000 lbs. whole beans. The quality is not as good as the last crop, and the beans average a little shorter. Cuts have opened at \$3.25 to \$3.37 1/2; but nominal quotations for whole beans have not changed.

TRADE MARKS APPLIED FOR.

(Continued from page 249.)

tine) soluble in water, used for washing and removing greases from all kinds of material.

65,483.—The Self Sealing Sifter-Top Co., Phila., Pa. (Filed Aug. 29, 1912. Claims use since May 15, 1912.)—Toilet and Tooth Powders, etc.

65,750.—F. S. Walton Co., Camden, N. J. (Filed Sept. 14, 1912. Claims use since Sept. 4, 1912.)—Soap.

65,776.—E. W. Bennett & Co., San Francisco, Calif. (Filed Sept. 16, 1912. Claims use since Sept. 5, 1912.)—Cleaning Powder.

65,945.—Lytleton S. Read, Los Angeles, Calif. (Filed Sept. 23, 1912. Consisting in part of a facsimile of my signature. Claims use since Apr. 24, 1912.)—Hair Grower or Tonic.

65,998.—The Andrews Jergens Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. (Filed Sept. 26, 1912. Claims use since 1900.)—Toilet Soaps.

66,005.—John H. Eberhardt, New York, N. Y. (Filed Sept. 27, 1912. I disclaim any right to the exclusive use of the words "Trade Mark" in connection with my mark. Claims use since Mar. 1, 1912.)—Dentifrices.

66,170.—National Fruit Products Co., Portland, Me. (Filed Oct. 7, 1912. Claims use since Jan. 1, 1911.)—Flavoring Extracts, Flavoring Syrups, and Flavoring Ingredients for Use in Beverages.

66,244.—James G. Escue, Parsons, N. Mex. (Filed Oct. 11, 1912. Claims use since Aug. 1, 1912.)—Soap.

66,463.—Hans Panckow, Hurley, N. Mex. (Filed Oct. 23, 1912. Claims use since June 4, 1912.)—Hair Tonic.

LIQUID SHAVING SOAPS.

(Continued from page 237.)

of liquid shaving soap. In a jacketed boiler, heated by steam, the volume of distilled water required to effect the solution of the soap in the degree of concentration required, is placed and heated until it boils, at which temperature it is maintained while the soap mass is dissolving. It is necessary to use an excess of water, for the prolonged boiling causes the evaporation of a portion of it. To this boiling water, the soap is gradually added and brought to solution therein, which always requires some time. This operation may also be undertaken in a tightly closed boiler, when it will certainly take less time, but it cannot be so well observed. It is advisable to take, for the solution of the soap substance one and a half or one and a third times the quantity of water, for with this proportion of water to soap substance, the fluid obtained remains perfectly smooth or uniform and when stored shows no separation, which is rather important. The fluid soap mass is passed, while hot, through a cloth or a fine sieve, so that any little lumps that remain, which may otherwise when it is filled into bottles, prove in various ways troublesome, are surely removed. The fluid soap thus obtained is an opalescent, somewhat milky fluid, which is allowed to cool in a receptacle, then scented.

For perfume the same compositions may be used as in the most popular shaving sticks. Very popular are lavender perfume, also oil of almonds and geranium perfumes. In their simple form as mentioned, these perfumes are obtained in the respective form of the essential oils and artificial bitter almond oil. But the combination of geranium oil, with oil of bitter almond is also exceedingly pleasant and preferred by many buyers. In this case, for half the oil of bitter almonds, a good bourbon geranium oil is used, making the proportion 2 to 1.

There are no special difficulties to be met in the production of these liquid shaving soaps and with a little care, failures in making are practically impossible.

ITALIAN SOAP UNION.

The annual meeting of the "Unione Saponiere Italiana" took place recently at Milan. There was an animated discussion of a strictly scientific nature upon the valuation, commercial nomenclature, and chemical and physical characteristics of the raw materials for soap manufacture, and the conclusions of the chemical committee appointed to deal with the subject were adopted with some slight modifications.

Afterwards, the means for giving national unity to the vast oil and soap industry, and the renewal of the Custom House contracts, were dealt with. The ever-increasing importation of foreign soaps into Italy should be opposed by technical improvements. The president was commissioned to go to Rome and personally insist upon the demands made long ago to free the Italian soap industry from the tax on salt employed in soap-making, and the duty on certain other raw materials.

The president, Sig. Sismondi, drew attention to the great injury to the general economy of the country, and in particular to the soap industry, by the neglect of the government to protect by suitable measures the raw materials for soap-making, especially arachide oil. Owing, he said, to the great development of the soap industry in France, Germany and other countries, and the increasing imports of foreign soap into Italy, considerable harm is being done to the Italian soap industry.—*L'Industria Saponiera*.

FOREIGN SOAP PATENTS.

British.

No. 5,524, March 8, 1911. W. Cowe, N. Anson and G. Anson. A cleansing composition consists of sand-like material, soaps, a binding agent such as resin, pitch, gum, glue, etc., and animal fat such as tallow. Color, disinfectant, etc., may be added.

No. 5,786, March 8, 1911. F. J. Lothamer. Soaps. Petroleum or other hydrocarbon is emulsified by means of a lye prepared from the bark of Quillaya Saponaria or other substance containing quillaic acid or sapotoxin, and the product is mixed with fats, etc., and treated with caustic alkali.

German.

No. 246,123, December 16, 1910. F. Rulke. Disinfecting soaps containing more than 1% fenchone.

No. 246,479, November 19, 1910. C. P. Kroning, Jr. Manufacturing floating soap by introducing oxygen while the soap is liquid and hot. Constructional details of the apparatus are specified.

No. 247,417, May 3, 1910. K. K. Privilegierte Oesterreichische Länderbank. In the production of soaps with a large content of crude oil distillates, adding to the materials usually employed in the manufacture of soaps, montan acid or montan wax, thereby imparting to the soap the property of taking up as much as 200% of its mass of purified or unpurified crude oil, and holding it in combination, even upon highly diluting with H₂O with which clear solutions are obtained. Further details, properties, and applications are specified.

Washing Materials for Fibers.

INFLUENCE OF WASHING MATERIALS CONTAINING OXYGEN UPON THE FIBERS. E. Luksch. Seifensieder Ztg., 39, 3-5.

Most of the oxygen materials on the market contain large amounts of bleaching substances, 10% NaBO₂·4H₂O. Washing different materials 6 times with 50% soap and 50% Na₂CO₃·10H₂O, showed a loss in strength of 15-20% for linen, 18-22% for cotton and 15-20% for wool; washing with 45% soap, 45% Na₂CO₃·10H₂O and 10% sodium perborate showed a loss in strength for linen of 24-39%, for cotton 29-43%, for wool 24% and complete disintegration for fine textile. Colored goods containing oxidizable coloring matter are decolorized more or less severely. Mercerized cotton also showed unfavorable results.

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